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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### SONNET ON SYMPATHY.

O let those pure delights be ever mine,
That bid the tear of sympathy to flow,
That fill the bosom with affection's glow,
And wake at sweet compassion's plaintive shrine!
To thee, blest sympathy! we owe, whate'er
Has power to soothe the deeply tortured breast,
To lull the wounded feelings into rest,
And drive afar corrosive, withering care.
To thee, in stern adversity 's dark hour,
When not one hope to cheer us here is left,
When of each friend and relative bereft,
And threat'ning storms and tempests round us lour,
To thee we fly—our mis'ries then will share,
And "dissipate the horrors of despair." R.

### TO DR. D——, OF COLUMBUS.

An humble lyre that long hath lain, neglected in its slumbers,
Would wake its feeble strings again, unnoticed though its numbers:
A harp of praise it fain would be, where praise is amply due,
And dedicate its lay to thee, whilst feeling still is true.
It ne'er has been the proudest wreath, upon the laurel'd brow,
When lifted by no flatt'rer's breath, the bane of worth below;
But placed by merit only there, a tribute of its own,
Which Envy vainly tries to bar from Truth's celestial throne.
Such 'tis the minstrel's pride to praise, his duty to record,
And fires of early incense raise, fresh from the spirit pour'd.
It is the holiest task below, at justice's shrine to kneel,
And all those ardent kindling's know, which but her votaries feel.
But friendship's fire may doubly claim this more than earthly pleasure,
When virtue's pure and steady flame, stamps it a rarest treasure,
The friendship too, of buoyant youth, without deceit's career,
The clear unsullied light of truth, in all her loveliness.
Such would surround thy spirit now, embrace thy willing heart,
And feel the joys that ever flow, with each still warmer start:
But 'tis not for the taste of this that duty strikes the lyre,
Nor the eternal springing bliss which circles round its fire;
But as a willing votary of merit's modest claim,
Of worth, whose aim is but to be superior to a name:
And if the minstrel bid thee prize the humble oaken crown,
'Tis that thy soul may ever rise o'er flattery's cold renown.
Press on, yet need I bid thee press, where Nature marks thy way,
And seek that love, whose power to bless, is more than pleasure's sway,
That love begun auspiciously within thy throbbing breast,
Whose winged ear will mingle thee among the countless blest.
And may thy peace within her arms ne'er want a resting place,
But like her gently budding charms, increase with reason's pace;
Whilst years roll onward, first in bliss, until life's peaceful even,
And when time bids thee yield up this, find after joy in heaven. J.

### DESTRUCTION OF SENNACHERIB.

2 Kings xix. 35.

The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold,
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;
And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host at sunset with their banners were seen:
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown,
That host on the morrow lay withered and strown.

For the angel of death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he pass'd;
And the eyes of the sleepers wax'd deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved, and for ever grew still.

And there lay the steed with his nostril all wide,
But through it there roll'd not the breath of his pride;
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-beaten surf.

And there lay the rider distorted and pale,
With the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mail;
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,
The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,
And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal:
And the might of the Gentile unsmote by the words,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord.

From Littell's Religious Magazine.

### THE REFUGE.

BY MRS. HENRY ROLLS.

"TAKE up thy cross and follow me."

Turn from this world—'tis not thy home!
From wave to wave why wilt thou roam—
Like you small lovely speck of foam
On ocean's ever heaving breast?
If toss'd by every storm that blows,
Brighten'd by every gleam that glows,
And melted by each tear that flows,
Canst thou find rest?

Could wealth to thee true joy impart?
Can giddy pleasure charm thy heart?
Or splendour soothe its secret smart—
Or heal its pain?
Could taste—could feelings most refined—
Can all the stores of art combined—
E'en mind at the favour'd sons of mind
Thou'st sought in vain?

Is there no shelter to be found,
When clouds and darkness gather round,
And e'en the deep fix'd solid ground
Is earthquake riven?
Is there no sure, no certain stay,
No lamp to guide the wanderer's way,
And pour around its cheering ray,
In mercy given?

Turn to the world that may be thine,
Where love and peace for ever join!
Look up!—behold that mystic sign—
Make it thine own!
Then shall the storms that rend thy breast
Be hush'd to everlasting rest,
And thou received a welcome guest
Beneath His throne!

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Respect and admiration, though often thwarted by malice or envy, are eventually the sure attendants of intellectual superiority. The darkest passions must at length give way, and from their ruins, there often rises a generous feeling which glories in bestowing the meed of praise on the brow of acknowledged merit. I say this frequently happens, yet an appeal to the grave must test the truth of my remarks. It is not 'till the vital spark has fled, 'till its tenement of clay is brought low and lies mouldering with its parent dust, that men seem to awake and discover the true spirit of impartial candour. At such a time they are willing to overrate the very powers which before they had despised. This, however, is easily accounted for. Their breasts are racked by the excruciating thought that among them there lived a being so etherial that he suffered and died a true child of misfortune,—the victim of their neglect and his own generous sensibility. I mention it as a fact which all will readily acknowledge, that among those deriving superior endowments from nature, the number is by no means small, who have been scarcely less distinguished for their misfortunes. Examples will undoubtedly rise in the minds of every one, yet it were easy to refer to one, whom nature seems to have designed as peculiarly qualified to bear the epithet of unfortunate. More than half a century has elapsed since he found an early grave, yet the name of Chatterton will never die. Though born in obscurity and bred in the arts of servile employment, this "*mighty stripling*" rushed upon the theatre of life, and sustained a part which, though short and tragical, was nevertheless eventful and interesting. The mind of Chatterton was evidently of no common mould. He was conscious of superior strength. He felt the glow of genius. Little could such a spirit brook the idea of bending in servile acquiescence to power and authority, which perhaps in some degree become his humble situation and which his own interests so strongly demanded. His faults, it is true, were numerous; but here let us speak with candor. The haughty and supercilious mien which he uniformly wore, his embracing the doctrines of infidelity to shroud his own mind from the stings of a guilty conscience, and in accordance with these deistical principles, the last and fatal act of forcibly terminating his existence: all these are errors for which it were difficult to find an excuse. But is there no palliation? Let us consider the sufferings which he endured, the coldness and contempt which he received from those to whom he applied for assistance, and again I ask, is there no palliation? If there is any thing that can create in the human breast misanthropic views, or a dislike of life, *it is the withering look of ingratitude. Feeling himself to be surrounded by enemies who wished for nothing so much as to crush his rising genius, he took the fatal draught, as if to find refuge in the grave from the shafts of persecution.* Infidelity was a necessary precedent, for in no other way could scruples of conscience be entirely eradicated. The spirit of Chatterton sunk beneath the cold reception of an unfeeling world, and in his death one of the greatest geniuses which England ever produced was hurried to an untimely grave.

We look to England as the birth place of all that is fair, and of all that is honourable, in taste and genius. Yet the brightest ornaments of English literature have, in many an instance, been suffered to perish through neglect. In this respect we may remark her glory is her shame. What then shall we say with regard to our own country? As yet, few "true born sons of the Muses have caught the spark of elemental fire and hallowed our land with the deep notes of inspiration." But is this always to be the case? Is America, that "grand palladium of civil liberty" to be for ever the scorn and derision of other nations. Forbid it, Heaven. We fondly hope she will yet emerge and show an impartial world, that taste, and eloquence, and genius, are not confined to the other side of the Atlantic. That this is not the place where "genius sickens and where fancy dies," that the heart can feel and that the imagination can soar even with those who tread American earth and inhale her native air. This hope we fondly cherish, and we cherish it with confidence. What its result will be, time only can determine. But if that period ever comes, if at some future day the star of genius is destined to arise, and illumine this Western Hemisphere, may heaven grant that our country prove not unworthy so sacred a trust, or coldly neglect the richest boon of the Deity.

## THE LADIES' FRIEND.

### CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR HUSBANDS.

[Wives need not show this to their husbands, but if it fall in their way—very well.]

1. Let every husband be persuaded that, in the government of *his* family, his authority is paramount to every other, and that his responsibility is therefore weightier than that of his wife. Let him recollect that one word from him will go farther than stripes inflicted by her—and that whilst she sinks into gentleness and good nature, he must support government.

2. Be careful to act with such discretion and good temper towards your wives, as to allow them no occasion to contradict you. When we play the lion, it is not wonderful that they should act the tiger.

3. Be careful to bestow upon the standing and capacity of your wives, that respect and affection which may seem to be applied in their admission to a participation in your plans and transactions. By thus consulting them, you will relieve them from the necessity of giving their advice unsolicited.

4. Exhibit that unexceptionable morality which no censor, much less an affectionate wife, could condemn. It is the duty of husbands to be an example of patience, goodness and sobriety, to their families.

5. Remember that the condition of a wife, with every possible alleviation, is one of incessant care, of nameless inquietudes, and of peculiar suffering.

6. Remember also, that whilst the wife is compelled to use the most consummate and self-denying address, to perpetuate the affection of her husband, he secures and perpetuates her's at a very small expense of pains and attention.

7. Exact no more from your wives than you will be willing to accord under similar circumstances.

8. Submit to this code, and your wives will either conform to the foregoing, or else are incurable Xantippes, and consequently not to be conciliated by any concession.—*Columbian Star.*

From the London Magazine.

### THE LEADING PROFESSION.

The choice of a profession was in all times an affair of difficulty; and it has become peculiarly so at a period when the avenues to success, whether in the walks of theology, of law, or of medicine, are blocked up by a crowd of eager competitors. Nor is the path to wealth, by the more beaten track of commercial pursuits, less impeded by the struggles of rivalry, the intrigues of connexion, or the overwhelming preponderance of enormous capital. For adventurous young men, not cursed by nature with a modest or studious turn, and who are impatient to take the post of honour by a *coup de main*, a state of war offers the ample field of the profession of arms; but in a time of peace that field is narrowed to a very aristocratic circle, and the plebeian spirit learns to be tamed in the never ending rebuffs of the Horse-Guards and of the Admiralty. All things considered, and with a due regard to the necessary education, the certain rewards, and the few chances of failure, it appears to us that the profession which involves the least individual expense in its necessary studies, the aspirants being constantly trained at the public cost—which is supported by the greatest excitement of popular observation, so as to satisfy the most insatiate appetite for fame—which presents the most open field for exertion, so as to leave the adventurer the largest choice of opportunities—and which is fenced round from the attacks of private envy or revenge, by the most powerful support of innumerable functionaries—that most cherished and honoured profession is that of a thief.

And first, of the education for this profession. We will imagine a youth to whom the honours of his calling are not hereditary. He has been brought up as other youths are, either in absolute ignorance of the world which has preceded him, and the world which is before him; or with such an acquaintance with the tendencies of mankind as they are learned in the book of history, or the safer volume of experience, as will satisfy him that the least successful of the sons of men are the most conscientious. If he be utterly uninstructed in book-learning, and yet have a tolerable acquaintance with the things around him, he will see (if he open his eyes) that the one thing needful is money; that cunning has a much surer grasp of that *summum bonum* than wisdom;—and that the contempt of society is only reserved for the poor. Hence poverty, as Talleyrand said of the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, is worse than a crime, it is a blunder. If he derive his knowledge from the half truths, half fables of the records of his species, he will discover that fraud and violence have always secured to themselves a much larger portion of what are called the blessings of life, competency, luxury, high station, influence, command—than sincerity and moderation. If he live in the country, he has constantly presented to his eyes the condition of a vast many miserable people, who are reduced to the utmost extremity of perpetual suffering, their honest pride trampled upon, their affections outraged, their commonest wants unsupplied, and for no personal demerit that he can perceive, but because they are laborious, patient, inoffensive, easily satisfied, content to do their duty in the station to which they are born. If he abide in a city, he discovers that most direct modes of obtaining a living are ill paid, that squalid filth follows the scanty earning of the mechanic, that the tradesman who vends an honest commodity cannot compete with the quack and the puffer—that insolent vice always thrusts modest virtue into the kennel. In either case he perceives that mankind, directly or indirectly, spend their lives in endeavours to abstract more than they have a right to abstract from the property of their neighbours—He commences, by dint of hard reasoning a professional career of resolving to practice that philosophy which teaches him that the institutions of society are chains only for the weak. If he be a peasant he tries his hand at poaching; if a London blackguard, at picking pockets. In either case the law soon takes charge of his further education; and he is duly sent to that most instructive *Alma Mater*, a prison.

The care which is now bestowed upon the nurture of his infant hopes is prodigious. He has abundant leisure for the cultivation of his faculties; he has no anxiety about the events of the passing day; he is introduced to the full enjoyment of the society of the most careless, enthusiastic, and undaunted men in existence, as well as to the ablest instructors in his peculiar art.—All knowledge, but that which is to lead him to excellence in the profession which he now must choose, is despised; all views of the social state, but those which regard man as a predatory animal, are held to be low and unattractive;—all employments of the talents of the human race but those which present themselves to the lion heart in the shape of burglary, and in the cautious understanding in the not less attractive forms of coining and shop-lifting, are pronounced to be mean and ungratifying.

The facility with which the profession of a thief is acquired is a wonderful recommendation of its excellent and manifold advantages. In this college, the *honours* are bestowed after an examination for which the previous study is very incons derable—the "wooden spoon" feels that his rank is by no means settled in the estimation of his examiners, but that a successful adventure may place him in the first degree of the beloved of Bow street; and even he that is plucked for wanting in the reckless qualities by which excellence is attained, may hope to prepare himself next session (the "term" of our houses of felonious maintenance) for the most distinguished companionship of that fraternity, which, above all others, generously delights in imparting its blessings to novices by the most unremitting system of proselytism.

Nor is it any degradation from the agreeable nature of this education (when compared to education in general) to say, that the student often receives bodily chastisement in the progress of his willing labours. The laws have no punishments which touch his mind If he be remanded to his prison, he is only condemned to a further acquaintance with the agreeable society to which he was introduced when he first entered its walls. He has formed friendships which will last for life; he is secure of patronage when he comes out again upon the stirring world; he will in future, have no lack of counsellors and abettors. Admit that he is sentenced to be privately whipped; in this he does not differ an ounce from the highest of the land. The boys of the middle classes have been gradually becoming more exempt from the terrors of indecent bodily chastisement; but inflictions upon the person are still the peculiar privileges of the noble students of Westminster and Eton, and the not less ambitious denizens of Newgate and Brixton. Long may they each enjoy these ancient and politic rights, which have such a decided influence upon the destinies both of the statesman and of the felon!

From the moment that our aspirant leaves his first prison, he becomes a public man. His preparation for the duties of life is complete. He rushes at once into his stimulating career; and he reaps a full harvest of profit and of fame. Less fortunate candidates for distinction may waste an existence in obtaining a single puff of the newspapers. Thousands of authors die for lack of criticism; painters go off by scores, because no obscure scribbler ever echoes their names; the finest of women have been figurantes at the opera for twenty seasons, without having attained to the recorded dignity of a *pas-seul* at the Surrey, and ostentatious citizens have given dozens of dinners, to which some gentlemen of the press were duly invited, and yet never once saw their magnificence, under the head of "Court and Fashion," in the *Morning Post*. But the very first adventure of a thief is fame. Is a watch snatched out of a window in the Strand? ten daily papers, and two hundred and fifty weekly, immediately describe the astonishing incident in the most glowing colors;—is a pocket picked in the pit-entrance of Drury-lane? the embryo hero of the evening sees his fame duly chronicled in the morning journals;—and, lastly, if by some error in judgment he appear before Sir Richard Birnie, he excites the sympathy of all mankind, being "a remarkably good looking and interesting young man, attired (yes, attired is the phrase) in the highest style of fashion, and his hair elegantly arranged." Who can resist such flatteries as these? After such encouragements, what candidate for the final honors of the New Drop would abandon his stimulating career, and retire (if he could) to the prose of common life,

Content to dwell in decencies for ever?

The legislative care which is bestowed upon the commonwealth of thieves must be abundantly gratifying to every member of the profession. Their calling never cankers by neglect; they must have a perpetual vigilance as to what laws are enacted and what are repealed; what is grand larceny to-day, and petty larceny to-morrow. The statistics of their realm, too, are known and registered with the greatest accuracy. The condition of their palaces forms the constant object of magisterial and parliamentary solicitude: and societies are specially constituted in aid of all this official vigilance, to see that their apartments are airy, and their provisions wholesome. The most affectionate care of their health is duly taken; and if, at any period of their lives, foreign travel is recommended, a country, which is admitted on all hands to be the finest in the world, is specially appropriated for their enjoyment. All this is highly stimulating.

But the great encouragement to the adoption of this branch of the profession of the Bar consists in the rich endowments which society has provided for its cultivation. All the property, and with it all the gratifications, of this earth, are the patrimony of the judicious thief. For him the covetous man gathers his pelf, and the ostentatious man his plate and jewels. In his case there is no tedious waiting for emp'oyment; no sighing for years for a "maiden brief," as in the law—no starving for life upon a Welsh curacy, as in the church—no wearing away the best years of life in the sickness of "hope deferred," as with a subaltern or a midshipman—no walking the world for a day's work, as with the starving Irish laborer. In this privileged profession, the supply always keeps pace with the demand. The active world is a community of bees, but the thief gets the honey. His business is "to rove abroad, *centum puer artium*, to taste of every dish, and sip of every cup." He has no care for the morrow, because he knows that for him the heads and hands of innumerable servants are doing his bidding. He has only to walk forth and choose. He lives in a perpetual belief that the world was made for him,—and he is as right as Alexander was.

The times are past when thieves were persecuted. This may appear a paradox to those who look only upon the surface,—who hear of a score of unfortunates perishing annually at the Old Bailey, or behold the Recorder of London pouring into the ear of sovereignty the tale of their sorrows and their crimes. To believe that the administrators of the laws are in earnest in their endeavor to repress the honest labors of the commonwealth of plunderers is a mere delusion—a mental hallucination—a prejudice which is cultivated with infinite care, for the sole object of rendering the legal possessors of property easy in their minds. It is a pleasing and satisfying belief—"*amabilis insania, et mentis gratissimus error.*" The thieves and the police magistrates know better. The profession is most diligently patronised by the administrators of the laws; not to speak it profanely, there are regular articles of co-parcenry* between the thief and those who are falsely imagined to be his pursuers. "*Latro* is arraigned and *fur* sits on the bench." Those who affect to be hunting out the criminal are the dignitaries of the commonwealth of crime.

The mistaken people who, in general, are hanged, or transported, or immured in solitary cells, or whipped, are not registered in the University of Larceny. They are fools who attempt to do business in a small way, without regard to the corporate rights of Bow street and Union Hall. They have not graduated, and they must pay the penalty. But a prudent adventurer never enters the higher walks of the profession without protection. He incurs no risks; he surrenders a handsome portion of his profits to enjoy the remainder in peace "under his own figtree." To such the police is not an affair of discovery or of prevention, but of regulation.—There is no affectation of a want of union in the several callings of the thief and the officer.—They have grown together in happy relationship since the days of Jonathan Wild. A poet of the last century says,

My evenings all I would with *sharpers* spend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend.

And indeed they are very pretty companions together over their claret. The dignitary sits with his feet under the same mahogany with the returned convict; or he is *Vice* to the Rothschild of the flesh-house, who at that moment is negotiating with the partners of the Bristol Bank, touching the return of twenty thousand abstracted bills, for the honorable consideration of fifty per cent. and no prosecution.

Civilization was very little advanced when the commonwealth of thieves was really persecuted. The present administration of the laws against felony is the key-stone that binds the arch of depredation. Without magistrates and officers, who do not prevent crime, but nurse it, men individually would peril their lives against those who invade their property. But all this possible bloodshed is now saved. A well-ordered police, the stipendiaries at once of the public and those who case the public of their superfluous possessions, accommodates all difficulties; and, gradually, the rights of thieves are as effectually recognized as the rights of any other pains-taking class of the community. Look at this arrangement, and see, not only how much it has contributed to the respectability of the profession of larceny, but what an insurance of their lives it gives to society, by rendering robbery a quiet, gentlemanly art, in which violence is only the argument of bunglers, and which is carried to the highest point of perfection by that division of labour, upon which all excellence, whether mental or mechanical, must be built.

It occasionally happens that the most brilliant example of professional success is apprehended, convicted and hanged. This is a part of the contract by which the commonwealth of thieves has purchased its charter. The compact is—for the police, a share of profits and no trouble;—for the sons of Mercury, protection in general, and a very sparing selection of needful victims. When the time arrives that the career of individual happiness and friendship is to close, there is no shrinking. The ripened felon is a soldier, under the orders of a commander whom he honors; and it is to him a gratification to look back upon the years of comfort he has secured by this compromise with power, instead of being perpetually hunted into some pitiful occupation, which the world calls honest, by a vigilance which should never sleep. At last he dies. Well! in the latest moment he is a privileged being. Fame hovers around him, from the bar to the gallows. He exhibits great composure on his trial; leaves his defence, with a dignified satisfaction, to his counsel; bows to the judge when he pronounces sentence; and, "is fashionably dressed in a complete suit of black." Then come the consolations of spiritual friends. In the interval between the condemnation and the Recorder's report, he becomes perfectly satisfied that he is purified from every stain;—after the fatal mandate arrives, he declares that his only anxiety is to die; lest he should fall into his former errors, and be deprived of that everlasting happiness which he now feels will be his portion;—and he leaves the world with such exultations of pious people attending him, as martyrs were wont to monopolize,—bowing to the admiring crowd, and "sucking an orange till the drop falls."

We apprehend that in this rapid sketch we have said enough to prove that *one* calling is still open to the talented and the ambitious, and receives adequate encouragement from the highest authorities. That such a profession, indeed, should have attractions, in comparison with which all others fade into nothingness, is perfectly natural: for the thief feeds upon the fat of the land, in his pilgrimage through this life, and passes from it with the most assured prospects of the highest rewards in the next.

* Query, *Co-Larceny*. PRINTER'S DEVIL.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### HOWARD KENNETH.

"In him each sign of youthful grace,
Each manly charm appeared."

It was a bright and lovely evening in the month of November—the moon, cloudless and refulgent, rose in the east; and in the west, "the star that lovers love," glittered and trembled. Howard Kenneth was seated at a window opening on the lawn—he appeared lost in thought, and a shade of discontent more than once crossed his brow. His father, who had been attentively and anxiously watching him, now approached, and desired Howard to accompany him to another apartment. Howard arose mechanically, and followed his father into the usual sitting room, where the comfort of a blazing fire was indeed exhilarating.

A few moments passed in silence—at last Mr. Kenneth observed, "I flatter myself, Howard, that I have ever proved an indulgent and considerate father."

A smile of enthusiastic gratitude brightened the pale features of Howard, who, grasping his father's hand, exclaimed, "Indulgent, my dear sir, you have been the best, the kindest of parents!"

"Then why, Howard, do you withhold from me your confidence? I have seen for many days that you were unhappy, and been aware that you sought to conceal it from me—surely your intended departure from home does not distress you—speak, Howard, are you unwilling to go?"

Howard replied only by an affectionate pressure of his father's hand.

"Perhaps," continued Mr. Kenneth, with an arch smile, "some boyish fancy, some attachment to a bright eyed damsel"—

Howard blushed deeply, and his countenance sunk beneath his father's look.

"Nay, dear Howard, your secret stands confessed—but now for the particulars—tell me what lovely maid has robbed me of my Howard's heart!"

Howard ventured to look at his father's face: he saw he had nothing to fear from the calm and benignant smile that lingered there, and after a momentary pause, he murmured the name of "Caroline Douglas."

"'Tis as I thought," replied Mr. Kenneth: "alas! I feared it too."

"Feared it!" repeated Howard, apprehensively.

"I will be candid and explicit with you, dear Howard—Caroline Douglas is certainly a very lovely girl; and was her mind as faultless as her person, I should be proud to welcome her as a daughter—but much I fear that under a beautiful exterior, Caroline hides a specious heart: in short, Howard, Caroline Douglas is, in my opinion, that most detestable of characters, a coquette."

Howard started—the expressive color in his cheeks had varied rapidly during this address, and a train of wild and bewildering thoughts darted through his memory: Caroline had in many instances deceived him—true it was in things of a trivial nature—but still he remembered the bitterness of disappointment it had caused him at the time, and maddened at the recollection of his own blind credulity, he leaned his arm on the table, and with his hand pressed to his forehead, remained silent.

"Howard, my dear boy," said the anxious Mr. Kenneth, "look not thus hopeless—I may be wrong—Caroline may not deserve the harsh epithet I have applied to her—at least I *hope* she does not. Tell me, Howard, has Caroline given you reason to suppose your affection for her was returned?"

"Both by words and actions has she avowed it," replied Howard, his face kindling as he spoke: "often has she vowed to love no other, and many sweet and blissful moments have we passed in exchanging vows of love and constancy. When I visit her, she springs to meet me: true, of late, I thought—at least I feared, she did not seem so joyful when we met."

"Well, Howard, I will make but one request: let your parting with Caroline be as affectionate as your feelings require; but make no more promises, no more rash vows—your absence from Woodlands will not be long: if Caroline loves *sincerely*, she cannot forget you in so short a period; and when you return, should nothing transpire during the intervening time, you are free to offer her your hand."

Howard promised compliance, and soon after withdrew to his own apartment.

Howard Kenneth had but just attained the age of nineteen—he was tall, and slightly, but elegantly formed—his eyes were a bright hazle, and their rays would have been almost insufferably piercing, but a graceful modesty often made their silken lashes fall beneath the gaze. His face was usually pale, but the least emotion brought the colour into his cheeks; and so varying was the expression, and so beautiful was he at all times, that none could regret the frequent changes in his countenance.

He had long loved the beauteous Caroline Douglas—she had been the object of his boyish thoughts. At the age of twelve they used to climb together the mountain heights, and if Caroline but breathed a murmur of admiration at the wild and numberless flowers that decked the summit of the rocks, Howard Kenneth would climb the highest with fearless rapidity, and when, with breathless anxiety, he returned triumphant, he asked no sweeter reward, than one bright smile from the lips of Caroline. Howard loved with all the blind impetuosity of youth—he knew not that vanity was the ruling principle of the idolized girl—he did not, could not believe, that to gratify her own wishes, she would not scruple to hazard even his life—but as yet, no cloud arose to dim the fairy scenes sketched by youth, hope, and fancy, and Howard yielded up his heart to those enchanting hopes so natural in the spring of life and love.

Thus passed their youthful years, and Howard's attachment gained strength with time—on the contrary, the beautiful Caroline found new admirers, and as her thirst for admiration increased, so did her regard for the amiable Howard imperceptibly diminish.

Howard, in due time, became a student of medicine, and left the gay and happy scenes of his youth, to pursue his studies in the bustling city. His talents were brilliant, and his ambition so great, that he soon excelled all other competitors. During the summer vacation, he had returned home—true to love, and rich in hope, he flew to meet the beloved companion of his youth, Caroline Douglas. She appeared more beautiful to his eyes than ever—and blushed so becomingly that Howard was enchanted. Howard knew not that Caroline blushed at the recollection of her encouragement to a young and dashing officer to whom she had been introduced after the departure of Howard from Woodlands, and she trembled to think that Howard would soon hear of it. But no one dared to breathe the tale, and as she always met him with one of her brightest looks, Howard trusted, and was deceived. His father had beheld this attachment with painful regret, and was too penetrating not to have fully developed the real character of Caroline—but he preferred waiting till time should discover her faults to his noble boy, and, with fearful anxiety, he watched the progress of his growing affection. It is probable it would have been better had Mr. Kenneth spoken sooner to Howard; it might have checked his regard for the faithless Caroline, for well he knew that his father never erred in his judgment. Mr. Kenneth was indeed worthy of the highest respect and love. He was by birth a Scot, and the descendant of a noble and illustrious family, but more especially was he ennobled by his own virtues. His appearance was commanding and dignified—his eyes were a deep blue, lively and penetrating—his smile was exceedingly attractive, and all who had seen that calm, unruffled brow, and witnessed the expression of that benevolent countenance, must wish to see it again.

Mr. Kenneth had partly determined on not interfering at all, but the too evident unhappiness of Howard, on the evening alluded to at the commencement of this narrative, made him resolve on coming to an immediate explanation.—Howard was to leave Woodlands in a few days for the city, to complete his studies, and it was the approaching separation from Caroline which rendered him so miserable.

On leaving the presence of his father, he retired to his room, a prey to the most unhappy disquietude. "Oh! Caroline," he passionately exclaimed, "and must I doubt you!"—a feeling like suffocation came over him—he threw open the window to admit the air; the moon still shone in all her cloudless majesty, and all without was calm and serene.

"How tranquil is nature," cried Howard, as he gazed upon the lovely scene—"'tis man's tumultuous passions alone that make him wretched."

He closed the window with a sigh of bitterness, and throwing himself upon a couch, soon sunk into profound repose. A sunny morning revived the spirits of the youthful Howard, and soon after breakfast he pursued his way to the abode of Caroline. A graceful embarrassment marked his manner as he entered the room, where Caroline received him with evident confusion, but quickly rallying her spirits, made some casual remark on the beauty of the morning.

"I have come, Caroline," said Howard, striving to speak composedly, "to bid you adieu."

"And do you leave Woodlands so soon, Howard!"

"'Tis better perhaps that I do," replied Howard, with strong emotion, "in the continual round of study I shall, I hope, forget all that would render me unhappy."

Caroline averted her face—her heart was not insensible to this reproach, but vanity, that all-ruling passion, overcame her better feelings, and with a voice of feigned tenderness, she asked, "if Howard wished to forget *her*?"

"Wish to forget *you*, Caroline!" repeated Howard, thrown off his guard by her assumed kindness—"oh! never, never!"

Caroline answered only by an eloquent smile; and that sweet smile spoke volumes to the heart of Howard. He was on the point of yielding to his feelings—to throw himself at the feet of Caroline, and there confess all his fears and wishes; but the remembrance of his father's words checked the momentary impulse.

"Adieu, Caroline," he cried, "in a few months I shall return to Woodlands with hopes that you alone can dissipate."

A vivid blush overspread the fair face of Caroline at these words, but Howard observed it not—he had hurried from her presence, with mingled emotions of love and despair.

The succeeding morning, Howard left the home of his father, and hastened to town. We will briefly notice those months that were devoted to professional pursuits. Howard labored assiduously—and it was only in moments of relaxation that his thoughts wandered to the absent Caroline. He heard frequently from his father during his absence, but the name of her he loved was never mentioned.

The dreary winter passed away, and spring, with all its bloom and beauty, returned. Howard now set out for his native place, with a crowd of sweet and bitter feelings thronging round his heart, and came in sight of his father's house just as the sun was descending behind the neighboring mountains. How many hopes and fears, and painful anxieties, throbbed in his bosom, as he thought of Caroline—so tenderly beloved, so fondly remembered!

Mr. Kenneth, who had expected him, now appeared to welcome his approach. The fine face of Howard was brightly flushed with joy, at the sight of his beloved parent, and in a tumult of doubt and eagerness, he hastily breathed the name of "Caroline."

"She is unworthy of thought," replied Mr. Kenneth, his noble countenance sparkling with indignation

"How, my father, is Caroline?"

"Let us waive that subject for this evening, dear Howard—on the morrow I shall have no objection to"—

"Nay, nay," cried Howard, impetuously interrupting him, "I must hear it this evening. Carol no intrue—does she—love another?"

"She does, my deluded Howard—nay, more—she has left her mother, and eloped with an officer, who has nothing to recommend him but personal attractions."

Howard sighed audibly, but made no reply—those delicious hours of love, so rich in enjoyment, and so bright with hope, were then gone for ever! Astonished and indignant, he renounced all hopes of comfort, and starting from his seat, was leaving the room, when accidentally looking towards his father, he observed his eyes fixed on him with soft reproach.

"My dear Howard," exclaimed Mr. Kenneth.

The amiable nature of Howard was subdued, and throwing himself at the feet of Mr. Kenneth, he cried, "Oh! forgive me, you know not how I loved."

Mr. Kenneth raised him, while he answered, "I know all you would say, but believe me, Howard, the weak victim of vanity, of momentary impulse, is unworthy the attachment of a pure and faithful heart—cease to think of this as a disappointment, and you will acknowledge that it would have been misery to be allied to one so fickle, so wavering."

Howard was too much agitated for reply, his father forebore to press the subject farther, and kindly intimated the necessity of his retiring to rest.

The ensuing morning, Howard appeared thoughtful and serious—but his seriousness had a sweetness in it which excited tenderness. Mr. Kenneth did not attempt to win him into conversation, well knowing that all attempts at consolation would at present be unavailing.

Towards evening, Mr. Kenneth ventured to inquire if he would accompany him in a walk. It was a lovely evening—the sun had just set, and a few red streaks still brightened the west. Tender thoughts and recollections filled the mind of Howard—all above was peace, all around softness and harmony.

"How delightful," cried Howard.

"Delightful, indeed," repeated Mr. Kenneth; "and how ungrateful is man to murmur and repine, when such blessings surround him—Oh! Howard, should not such an evening bid us hope and be happy?"

They had now approached within sight of an humble cottage sunk among bowers of myrtle and jessamine. At the door sat a female nursing a lovely boy—two rosy children sported before her, while she looked at their innocent gambols with maternal transport.

The moment Mr. Kenneth and Howard appeared, one of the children, clasping its little hands, exclaimed in rapture, "see, mother, there is good Mr. Howard,"—while the other little urchin ran shrieking with joy to welcome him.

The mother, whose name was Danvers, now arose with smiling haste, and with a respectful courtesy, begged the gentlemen to be seated.

The joy of gratified benevolence sat on the smooth brow of Howard he could not but be delighted when he witnessed that content and happiness, which he himself had promoted.

The family of Mrs. Danvers had once been the sport of fortune—her husband had been sick for many months, and at length died, leaving her and three children in indigent circumstances. Unable to pay the rent, the landlord had ordered her to quit the farm. Entirely at a loss what to do, the wretched widow was reduced to despair, when Howard Kenneth, in the form of a guardian angel, came to her relief—he satisfied the demands of the landlord, and then, with the consent of his father, put her into possession of the cottage. Is it any wonder then that Howard should forget his recent disappointment, when he beheld the happy family, made happy through him?

He was lost in emotions of pleasure, when turning suddenly to his father, while his bright eyes flashed with delight, he said,

"I now understand your motive for wishing me to walk."

"You have guessed rightly," answered Mr. Kenneth, with a sweet smile.—"I well knew that, to a mind like yours, nothing would sooner restore it to tranquility, than the sight of those made happy through your means—and the consciousness that you can never be completely wretched, while you have it in your power to alleviate the distresses of others, would, I hoped, banish the remembrance of one who is unworthy of regret."

Howard caught the generous enthusiasm of Mr. Kenneth, and throwing himself into his arms, internally vowed to emulate the excellence of his noble father. They now proceeded homeward. Howard continued silent, while his father often looked upon his beaming countenance, which shone with benevolent pleasure. The delicious stillness of the air, and the soul soothing tranquility of the scene around them, produced altogether a pensive delight, and holy calmness, well suited to allay the power of passion, and awake the gentler joy of friendship. Howard yielded to its soft influence, and while listening to the finely modulated voice of his father, felt as if he were no longer unhappy, and though sad, no longer sorrowful.

After that evening, the youthful cheek of Howard glowed with its former lustre, and in the proud approbation of his father, he found the sweetest reward of virtue, and the highest motive for future emulation human happiness could bestow. Such are the gifts of benevolence to the heart which owns it; "it blesseth him that gives, and him that takes it."

MARIA.

From the Philadelphian.

## TEMPERANCE.

The cause of Temperance has recently made some very pleasing advances in Philadelphia, which will rejoice the hearts of the friends of *soberness*. On the 30th ult. (previous public notice having been given, at the instance of the Pennsylvania Society,) a large and respectable number of the young men and others of the city, assembled in the Second Presbyterian Church, to hear a discourse from the Rev. Mr. Hewett, Secretary of the American Temperance Society, at Boston. Mr. H. was absent on account of ill health; the season, however, was not suffered to pass unimproved. The Rev. Dr. Janeway made a brief address on the subject of the meeting; after which it was ascertained that several young men present, were favorably disposed towards the project of forming an association, to be composed of such as would totally abstain from the use of ardent spirits. This fact having been reported to the Pennsylvania Society, at their next meeting, a committee was appointed to advise and consult with them, in relation to further and more efficient proceedings in the matter, in consequence of which, another meeting was held on Monday evening last, after notice from the pulpits and public papers of the city, in the large session room in Cherry street, which was so crowded, that many were unable to obtain a *sitting* or a *standing* in the house. The following are the minutes of the meeting.

"The Rev. Mr. Carll, and Mr. Holgate, of the committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Temperance Society, for the purpose of calling and aiding this meeting, stated, in an address to the meeting, the object for which it had been called, and the previous steps which had been taken: Further proceedings being left with the meeting. Mr. Nicholas Murray was called to the chair—and L. Tooker was appointed Secretary.

"Appropriate and interesting addresses were then made by Messrs. Joseph M. Doran, and Thomas Bradford, Esqrs. and by Rev. Noah Davis, after which, on motion, it was resolved, That it is expedient to form an Association of Young Men for the suppression of Intemperance in the city and county of Philadelphia. The following Constitution was then read article by article, and unanimously adopted.

### CONSTITUTION

*Of the Young Men's Association of the City and County of Philadelphia for the suppression of Intemperance.*

Art. 1. This Society shall be denominated "The Young Men's Association for the suppression of Intemperance."

Art. 2. It shall consist indiscriminately of the friends of Religion and morality of all denominations, who may choose to combine their influence for the promotion of this interesting object.

Art. 3. The means employed by the Association for effecting their design, shall be, the influence of moral example, in abstaining on all occasions from the use of ardent spirits, and by appeals to the reason, hearts and consciences of men, endeavour to dissuade them from its use in like manner.

Art. 4. The Association shall annually elect a Board of Directors, consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and at least twenty-four Managers, eight of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 5. The Board of Directors shall annually elect an Executive Committee, to consist of not less than five, nor more than nine members; who shall conduct the business of the Association and make a quarterly Report to the Association of their proceedings. The Board shall have power to fill vacancies which may occur in the list of officers in the Executive Committee.

Art. 6. Any person may become a member of this Association by subscribing the constitution, and signing the following pledge, viz.

We whose names are hereunto annexed, impressed with the vast importance of suppressing the vice of intemperance, which so alarmingly prevails; and convinced that the only effectual means is an entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, enter into an association for the purpose of promoting this great object, and do hereby pledge ourselves to abstain from its use, unless prescribed by a physician.

Art. 7. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except at a stated meeting of the Association or by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

An opportunity was then offered, and about two hundred of the young men present subscribed their names to the Constitution. The following persons were then elected to fill the Board of Directors.

Rev. John H. Kennedy, President.
Mr. Nicholas Murray, } Vice Presidents.
Mr. Matthew Newkirk, }
Mr. L. Tooker, Rec. Secretary.
Rev. N. Davis, Cor. Secretary.

Directors—Doctor Whilden, Joseph M. Doran, Esq. Mr. Rambaugh, James Crowell, Col. Wm. P. Smith, Jacob Clarkson, Jnur. J. N. Dickinson, Thos. Orr, Benj. Mullin, Dr. Meigs, Samuel Jones, Rev. John L. Grant, Dr. Burrows, Dr. Carr, Thomas Snowden, Wm. Goodwin, Wm. Smith, Chs. Stockton, James McLain, James Janeway, Charles Brown, Nathaniel Kennedy, Francis W. Clark and W. L. Hirst.

It was then moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published under the direction of the Board of Officers.

The Society then adjourned—And the Board of Directors held a meeting. President Rev. John H. Kennedy, in the chair.

Agreeably to the Constitution, the Board proceeded to make choice of an Executive Committee.

On motion it was resolved, that said Committee consist of seven, and that it be composed of the following persons:

M. Newkirk, Joseph M. Doran, Esq. Col. W. P. Smith, Dr. C. Meigs, Dr. Whilden, Dr. Burrows, and Mr. W. L. Hirst.

*Resolved*, That three shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

Moved, that the publication of the minutes be referred to the Ex-Committee, and that they be directed in addition thereto, to publish for general distribution a pamphlet containing the above proceedings, accompanied by a suitable address.

Moved, that the Executive Committee draft a Code of By-Laws to be submitted at a future meeting of the Board.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee. L. TOOKER, Sec'ry.

From the New York American.

### REPORT OF THE RECEIVER, ON THE STATE OF THE FRANKLIN BANK.

Annexed, we present a paper of great interest to many. The late hour at which we received it, and the want of room, preclude much remark. It will be seen, however, that in the best event, *the stockholdrs lose every thing*; the holders of notes and owners of deposits will lose from 2 to 6 per cent. "That singular operation," to which the Receiver in the close of his report alludes, as having given the "death wound" to the Bank, may, we hope, for the cause of public justice, and the suffering creditors, be amply investigated.

FRANKLIN BANK, }
July 2d, 1828. }

The Receiver for the Franklin Bank informs its creditors, that he was required by the order appointing him, "to make with the least possible delay, a cursory examination into the affairs and debts of the company, and give to the creditors his opinion of the probable proportion of their debts which they might expect to receive from its property and effects." In compliance with that order, he observes that he has made diligent inquiry into the affairs and debts of the Bank, so far as the means were in his power.—Though he has no reason to doubt of the disposition of the officers of the institution, to afford him every facility, it was not until yesterday that he received the final reports as to portions of the debts. The most material report and schedule were given by the Cashier some days before, and he has taken the opinion of different persons on each separate item of the property and effects, and when they have essentially varied in their opinion of the value of the different notes, he was obliged to rely on his own judgment.

The debts due from the Bank when it stopped payment on the 29th of May, stood as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits due, | $166,671 |
| Bank Bills in circulation, | 160,000 |
| Post notes out, | 72,000 |
| Balances due other banks on book, | 84,000 |
| | $489,671 |

To meet this debt of 489,671, the property and effects of the Bank have been exhibited to the receiver in detail, on oath before the Master in several schedules, and a great part of the paper put into his possession. The nominal estimate of the assets in these schedules amounts to 776,232; and after deducting what has been deemed bad or doubtful paper, and diminishing the estimates of value of some of the other property, to the amount in the whole of $297,412, the available funds remaining are $479,820.—This falls short $9,851, or any two per cent. below the amount of the Bank debts. Some of the officers of the Bank, who ought to know better than the Receiver, are of opinion that considerable sums may and will be realized from the debts due the Bank, and which, for greater caution were put down as doubtful; and it is calculated that some portion of the bills out may never appear, and that the Bank will be able to pay all its debts.

But on the other hand, the charges and expenses attending the execution of the trust, are to be taken into the account; and the post notes were found to be secured by a pledge of good paper to the amount of $111,000, and these notes will of course be first and fully redeemed. Some good paper likewise stands pledged to some of the Banks for recent loans and antecedent debts, and I am not so sanguine in my expectations of the result. In my opinion, it is much more probable that many of the debts estimated as good will not prove so, than that debts deemed doubtful will be fully paid; and the errors in the estimates (if any) will be found, I apprehend, to lie on that side more than on the other. I shall not be disappointed in my expectations, if the property and effects of the Bank fall short of payment of the creditors to double or treble the amount of the deficit above stated. But I speak with diffidence, for it is impossible to arrive at any precise and satisfactory conclusion, in the examination of such a mass of paper, and claims of all kinds of character and description. The most prudent and the most effectual efforts will not be wanting to collect and save for distribution the property that is dispersed. The notes due to the Bank have been put in a way for collection as fast as they have been received, and the monies on hand have been placed at interest for the benefit of the creditors, by investments in government stock. All the monies that have been hitherto received, either from the vaults of the Bank, or from notes paid as they became due, have not hitherto exceeded $35,000.

A detailed account of the debts and credits, and other matters connected with the trust, is required, and will be exhibited to the next Court of Chancery to be held in this city. In the mean time, the Receiver will endeavor to do what belongs to his trust, and what prudence and due economy dictate, to discover and reclaim any property that may have been misapplied. It will be seen that the stockholders must sustain a total loss. The Bank commenced business in 1818, with a capital of $510,000, and the total loss of that capital in so short a time appears extraordinary.

But in point of fact the capital has not been all lost; for in 1826 the Bank purchased in 4863 shares of its capital stock, at $62,850 above par, and this reduced the nominal capital of the Bank $243,150, and left the capital remaining in the hands of stockholders only $266,856.—The premium of $62,850 given for that stock was a sacrifice of so much of that remaining interest of the stockholders.

That singular operation, which of itself gave a death wound to the institution, together with the large list of doubtful and bad debts, will sufficiently account for the entire loss of the capital of the Bank. JAMES KENT,
Receiver for the Franklin Bank.

### ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON, May 16.

We understand that the calling out in France of the class of 1827, together with the reserves of the classes of 1825 and 1826, will not produce above 80,000 men. This amount, added to the existing strength of the French army, will make it not 260,000 men, as was calculated, but 240,000, which is 10,000 under the peace establishment. It is necessary to correct this error, in order to remove the idea that France is increasing her military force beyond the peace estimate, with a view to external operations. No such operations are understood to be in contemplation. Had it been deemed necessary by the Allies to send troops jointly to the Morea to effect the objects they have in view, troops would have been sent from Toulon; but as they have not deemed it necessary to employ a military force, the armament at Toulon has been disbanded, and the troops have been ordered to march to their respective cantonments.

It is stated from Frankfort on the Maine, that the scarcity of and the great and continued demand for isinglass, has increased the price of the article, and will have a corresponding effect upon silks, in the manufacture of which it is an indispensable material. The silk merchants who frequent the Leipzic fair were not a little surprised to find their Polish and Russian competitors in the manufacture of silk stuffs. There was, especially, a manufacturer from the vicinity of Warsaw, who produced 150,000 florins' worth of silk goods, of his own making, which were all, within a trifle, disposed of. According to the admission of the best judges, these manufacturers left nothing to be desired on the score of goodness and durability, though they were inferior in fineness to French manufactures of the same description.

### SINGULAR WHIM.

Some time ago a Mr. Thorpe, of Cornwall, advertised a reward of an annuity of 60*l.* a-year, for life, to any one who would undertake to live seven years under ground, without seeing any thing human, and to let his hair and beard grow during the whole time. Apartments were prepared under ground very commodious, with as many books as the occupier pleased, and provision served from Mr. Thorpe's own table; whenever the recluse wanted convenience he was to ring a bell, and it was to be provided for him.—Singular as this residence may appear, an occupier offered himself, and is now in the second year of his probation. He is a labouring man, and has a wife and a large family.

A few days since a woman in Nairn, while engaged in the thrifty employment of cleaning and preparing the potatoes for the pot, found something hard in the midst of one of them, that intercepted the progress of the knife, and resisted her efforts to divide it. Of course an examination instantly took place, and on opening the potatoe a smooth round shilling of the reign of the late king was found embedded in the centre.—How it came there we leave the learned to decide, but the woman, thought there might be something "no canny" about it, and she sent it to a Minister, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Ardersier, from whom we have derived our information. The shilling is of sterling metal, but, like too many other prisoners, it has grown yellow from confinement.—*Inverness Courier.*

*Irish Emigrants to the Brazil.*—The Limerick Chronicle states that the Irishmen who have recently emigrated to Brazil for agricultural purposes, having refused to enrol themselves in the army of the Emperor, were to the number of 1500 thrown into prison, whence, disease breaking out among them, eight or ten were carried daily to be buried. They were to remain imprisoned until the arrival of the agent who was daily expected from England. We hope for the sake of humanity that this statement is greatly exaggerated, and that the Emperor would neither be so cruel nor so impolitic as to behave with such gross injustice and barbarity to persons who emigrated as agriculturalists and artizans, and as not soldiers.

In our last paper we stated the transmission of twenty-six convicts from the county gaol for the convict ship at Cork. They were attended part of the way by several of their relatives, the separation from whom exhibited a scene of the most heart-rending affliction. One of the convicts, named Barrett, was observed to be overwhelmed with grief, when ordered to restore to its mother his child of three years old, which he carried in his arms, he exclaimed, "Oh God! my heart is broken," and having gone a short distance, he was seized with a sudden fit, and though medical aid was almost immediately procured, the vital spark was found to be extinguished. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict was returned by the Jury—"Died by the visitation of God."—*Tipperary Free Press.*

### PEG NICHOLSON'S KNIGHTS.

Margaret Nicholson, the unfortunate lunatic, who died in Bethlehem Hospital, on Wednesday, may not inappropriately be termed to have been the Queen of chivalry, as it is supposed her attempt on the life of George III. was the occasion of knighting more gentlemen than any other event in our history. Numerous addresses of congratulation poured in from all parts of the kingdom on the king's escape, and as the gentlemen who presented them generally received the honor of knighthood, persons on whom this honor was conferred, received at the time the appellation of "Peg Nicholson's Knights."

### THE MONKLAND CANAL, IN SCOTLAND.

This Canal connects the Forth and Clyde Canal with the City of Glasgow; length 12 miles width 24 feet at bottom, and 34 at the water line; debth 4 1-2 feet, raises 119 feet from the point where it strikes the Forth and Clyde Canal, and terminates in a basin in the suburbs of Glasgow. Revenue, £12,000 sterling per annum. Articles of transportation, coal, iron, and manure. Engineer, the celebrated steam-engineer James Watt.

THE GRAND TURK.—The Grand Seignor, without being altogether disheartened, betrays by his actions a certain degree of emotion, far from being in accord with the surprising coolness with which he received the declaration of Russia. He is on horseback by sun-rise, and till 9 o'clock is occupied in exercising the troops. On returning to the Seraglio, he takes a bath and breakfast; after which he manœuvres the troops in his favourite movements; which are, for the cavalry, the attack in front, and for the infantry, the attack in column. After several hours uninterrupted exercise, the troops are allowed an interval for repose, and for their dinner, which is taken in the open air; the Sultan places himself in the midst of his soldiers, and partakes of the same food. It is scarcely finished, before the manœuvres recommence, and the Sultan does not enter the seraglio, until late in the evening; he seems to have no pleasure except when surrounded by his troops, and is rarely seen by the Kurds and irregular forces, who do not display the spirit expected from them, and have a decided aversion to the European discipline. The issue of the actual state of affairs is waited for with anxiety, and the grandees flatter themselves that an arrangement with Russia is still possible.

VENERABLE LOVE.—At Alfreton, a few days ago, Mr. John Simpson, dealer in rags, &c. was married to Mrs. Mary Browse, an itinerant vender of tape, matches, &c. The united ages of these two persons is nearly one hundred and sixty!—*Nottingham Mercury.*


# Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.


FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### CONSUMPTION.

Several accounts have lately been received of the good effects of the PULMEL, in various instances. The following is an extract from a letter received from Wilmington, Delaware:

"An individual who had been seriously indisposed for six months with an affection of the lungs, commenced the use of the PULMEL, and when THREE BOTTLES were taken, found himself restored to perfect health. Others have recently commenced the use of it, and evidently with much advantage."

We give this account as received, because three bottles are the smallest quantity we have heard of as having accomplished a cure. But when this officinal preparation is taken in the early stages of the disorder, it always acts more speedily and certainly.

In other instances, the use of it was begun when the system had been prostrated, and a morbid debility induced, by improper bleeding and low diet. It has in those cases afforded relief, but often required a course of many months before evident benefit was produced, and a total change of diet has been found indispensable to cure the debility.

Some have tried with advantage another preparation of PULMEL, the Compound Powders of it, the doses of which are 6 grains taken in lemon syrup or milk, &c. A small quantity has been prepared, and is for sale, at five dollars for one hundred doses.

MEDICUS.

The following is a true Copy of the Record of a Suit entered upon the Docket of the SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania:

J. R. Ingersoll, } Supreme Court, July Term, 1828.
John Watts, } Number 38.

Isaac C. Jones, John Elliott, Philip Garrett, William Abbott, Isaac Lloyd, William Evans, Jacob Justice, William Yardley, James Martin, Benjamin Tucker, Thomas Loyd, Lindsey Nicholson, Joseph Rakestraw, Gabriel Middleton, and John Lancaster.

*Versus*

Edmund Shotwell, Joseph Lukens, Charles Middleton, Joseph Townsend, Jonathan Guy, Morris Hopkins, and Benjamin Beard.

Summons—"Trespass vi et armis quare clausum fregerunt. Ea't. 7 July, 1828. Warrant of Attorney, filed 7 July, 1828.

Whereas it has been represented to us, that a trespass has been committed upon Friends' Western Burial Ground, in the city of Philadelphia, held by us and others as trustees appointed by the monthly meetings of the religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, of Philadelphia, by breaking down the wall thereof and doing other damage to the same. Now be it known, that we do hereby authorize and empower Jos. R. Ingersoll and John Watts, to institute and prosecute a civil suit or suits, in our names and in the names of our co-trustees, and on our and their behalf, against each and every person concerned in the said trespass or trespasses; and generally to take and pursue, in our names and the names of our co-trustees, all such legal measures in the prosecution of such suit or suits, as they may deem expedient and necessary for the protection of the said property, and the preservation of the rights and interests of the Society of Friends, the *cestui que* trusts therein. Witness our hands this seventh day of the seventh month, A. D. 1828.

I. C. JONES,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
PHILIP GARRETT,
I. LLOYD,
WM. EVANS,
JACOB JUSTICE,
THOS. LLOYD,
L. NICHOLSON,
JOSEPH RAKESTRAW,
JOHN LANCASTER.

The following is a disavowal of any participation in the institution of the above suit, by five of the trustees who are made plaintiffs, without their consent, by the other trustees assuming to act for them.

Whereas an action of trespass was instituted on the seventh instant, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the names of the fifteen trustees of the joint property of the five Monthly Meetings of Friends of Philadelphia, including that held at Green street, as plaintiffs, among whom the names of the undersigned trustees are included, against Edmund Shotwell and others, "for breaking the close of the plaintiffs," to wit, the wall of "Friends' Western Burial Ground:" And whereas the act done, as it fully appeared by the late judicial investigation of the same matter, was done with our concurrence expressed in writing, and was the *erection of a gate* in the said wall, to secure to Green street Monthly Meeting, in conformity with the Trust Deed, a free access to their own burial ground, for the peaceable interment of their dead, which had been interrupted in an unauthorized manner by a committee of the other four Monthly Meetings: Now be it known to all whom it may concern, that we were never in any manner consulted about the institution of the said suit in our names, that we have never authorised the use of our names as plaintiffs in said suit, and we do hereby declare that it has been commenced without our knowledge, that it is now in court without our consent, and against the established order and discipline of the Society of Friends.

*Philadelphia, 7th month*, 9, 1828.

WILLIAM YARDLEY,
BENJ'N TUCKER,
GABRIEL MIDDLETON,
WM. ABBOTT,
JAMES MARTIN.

### PENNSYLVANIA CANAL,

*Delaware Division.*—On the 26th ult. Mr. Kennedy, the superintendant, and Mr. Sergeant, the engineer of this canal, visited Easton, together with Mr. M'Ilwaine, the secretary of the board of canal commissioners and general superintendant. They were met by the President and committee of the managers of the Lehigh coal and navigation company, and Messrs. Welsh and Hopkins of their engineers; Capt. Beach, principal engineer of the Morris canal, Major Douglas, of West Point, who is about commencing the survey from Carpenter's point to this place, was also here, with some of the assistant engineers of the Pennsylvania canal, and several other gentlemen interested in the completion of the canal along the Delaware. We understand, the object of Messrs. Kennedy, Sergeant, and M'Ilwaine was principally to examine and determine as to the point for commencing the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania canal, hence to Bristol, the mode of feeding it, and in what manner it should be connected with the works of the Lehigh coal and navigation company.

We have learned that Mr. Sergeant intends to report to the board of canal commissioners two different points of commencement and feeding; 1st. by a dam at least ten feet high across the Delaware, below Brotzman's, a mile and a half below the town, (provided assent to the use of the Delaware can be obtained) connected with a tow path along shore, thence to this place. This dam would just swell the water to the mouth of the Bushkiln creek, and not injure Mr. Maxsell's or Mr. Ihrie's mills. 2d. to feed from the Lehigh by a dam across it of about ten feet high.—*Easton Whig.*

RAIL-WAYS.

On a well made road a horse will draw one ton in a cart weighing 7 cwt. or about 3,000lbs., at the rate of about two miles an hour. On a rail-way of the best construction he will draw at the same rate of travelling about 15 tons: let us call this 30,000lbs. for the convenience of round numbers. On a canal he will draw about 30 tons in a boat weighing 15 tons, or about 90,000lbs. Hence, on a rail-road, the draught of a horse is ten times, and on a canal thirty times as great as on a good road. Now a rail-road costs about three times, and a canal about nine times as much as a good road; and it is probable that the expense of keeping them in repair is in proportion to the original outlay.—It is obvious, therefore, that if rail-ways come into general use, the expense of transporting commodities will be about two-thirds less than on the best roads.

From the New York Gazette.

*Military.*—Capt. Miles's corps of Philadelphia Grays, on Saturday morning was reviewed by the Mayor of the city, and General Gaines, of the U. States Army, in the Park. An immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the movements of the company. A large space of ground was cleared by a detachment of the National Guards. The Grays went through their review, light infantry, manuel, and firings, by signal and tap of the drum, with great effect. They also performed the light infantry movements, of extending by signal, and firing in various positions. In the evening, the corps visited the Park Theatre and Castle Garden. On Sunday morning they attended divine service in the Episcopal church of St. Thomas. Yesterday morning they were reviewed by Gen. Manley on the Battery, and embarked on board the steamboat New York to return to Philadelphia.

Capt. Page's company was reviewed on Saturday afternoon in the Park, by the Mayor, Aldermen and others. They attracted crowds of spectators, and received equal praise with their fellow soldiers the Grays. They also attended various places of amusement and embarked for home yesterday morning.

Captain Miles's company was escorted to the boat by a detachment from Colonel Stevens's regiment, and that of Captain Page by Captain Tompkins's company.

We feel convinced that we speak the sentiments of our citizens generally in saying, that the gentlemen composing these two companies have, during their short visit, conducted themselves in the most unexceptionable manner.

### EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION.

We have been informed of a production from a single grain of wheat so extraordinary as to be incredible, if it were not vouched for by the most respectable witnesses. In the field of John Steele, Esq. of Richmond county, on the low grounds of Little River, there grew, remote from any other wheat, a bunch of one hundred and ninety-one stalks from a single grain of wheat. On these stalks were 154 heads, the largest head measuring 5 1-2 inches, and the average length of the heads 3 1-2 inches; the total length of all the heads was 46 feet or 552 inches. The bunch of wheat when standing, was upwards of 4 feet high, of the Maryland white flint kind. Unfortunately it took the rust, so that it did not mature the grains, a common thing in that neighborhood this season, on bottom land.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

### IPSWICH LACE MANUFACTORY.

Much notice has been, very deservedly, taken of the *Lace Establishment* in Newport, R. I. where 500 females find employment. The Salem Register gives particulars of a similar establishment in the ancient town of *Ipswich*, which also merits notice. It was established as the New England Lace Manufacturing Co. about two years since, and now gives employment to over 400 young Ladies, constantly engaged in the manufacture of one of the richest and most appropriate ornaments of the sex. The persons interested in the establishment are nearly 500 in number; and Mr. Francis Cabot, its agent in Salem. A *Cotton Manufactory* is also getting up in Ipswich.

### THUNDER STORMS.

The Charleston Courier of the 1st inst. says—The singular force and direction of the electric fluid which struck the sloop Mary, in Little River, on the 16th ult. deserves particular notice. The fluid descended the mast about half way, when it was intercepted by a peak halliard which was guy'd to the mast, and by which it passed off, in its passage cutting the strap and block of the halliard completely in two. It then appears to have descended on the unfortunate mate, who was standing nearly under the block, and in front of the camboose, over which he was precipitated by the shock, his clothes much torn, and his boots completely split out; it then passed aft, set fire to a bale of cotton on the break of the quarter deck, shivering the combing in the after hatch, descended the cabin, made its way through the floor, and finally burst up the cabin scuttle, and escaped through the windows.

On Saturday afternoon last, a severe storm visited Salem, Mass. The house of Mr. Francis, at the head of Broad street, was struck, and sustained great damage. Several other places in the town and its vicinity were also struck.—The royal mast of the new ship Mandarin, was shivered, and some of the splinters forced to the distance of thirty rods. Four men in the forecastle were prostrated. The house of Benjamin Crowninshield, Esq. in Danvers, and the schoolhouse in Beverly, were also struck; the latter being much injured. Two cows grazing in the field, were struck dead at Ipswich. A barn near Ashby was destroyed with all its contents. A boy at Townsend was struck senseless.

The Watertown (N. Y.) Freeman of Tuesday, informs us that on the evening of the preceding Friday, a violent thunder storm passed over that village. "The rain fell in torrents, accompanied with severe thunder and vivid lightning, the wind blowing a hurricane. Although it lasted but a few minutes, it did considerable damage to fruit trees, fences, &c. overturning almost every thing in its course. The Presbyterian Meeting-house in the village of Adams was struck by lightning, and considerably injured.—The electric fluid passed down the lightning rod about half way, to a bend in the rod, where it broke, and entered the church in several places. There was a meeting in the church at the time, and the congregation were in the act of singing, and although there were 70 or 80 people in the house, none were materially injured. All, however, received a violent shock, and several were prostrated. It passed out at one corner, shattering it considerably, and killing several hogs that stood near it. A shop in the village of Brownville, was also struck and considerably damaged.

The storm was severe at Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y. on the 30th ult. The lightning was very vivid. The Ulster Sentinel states that it struck the house of Mr. L. Van Kuren, in the east part of the village, entering the cornice at the north-west corner, and descending thence into a room in the second story, by a number of apertures, similar to those made by musket balls, it passed down into the parlor below, and so on by the chain of an alarm clock through the floor into the cellar. It shivered the fastenings of the clock case, and the whole fell with a frightful crash upon the floor. One of the young ladies entered the room immediately after, and distinctly saw the lightning still playing around the works of the prostrate clock! The apartments were filled with smoke for a considerable period subsequent to the flash.

Singular as it may appear, adds the Sentinel, a gentleman who was at the Catskill Mountain House, Pine Orchard, during the terrible commotion of the elements, avers that the sun there shone bright and clear, and that he plainly saw the black and stormy cloud of which we have spoken, traversing the vallies beneath.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

A man about 50 or 60 years old, said to be a Scotchman, fell from the Columbia st. bridge, into the basin yesterday morning, and was drowned. He had been observed fishing, and soon after he was missed, and his hat was seen lying on the bridge. He was dead before his loss was discovered. There were no papers about his person, and it could not be ascertained who he was.

Before he was taken from the water, a man standing by, observed, "the drowned person is better off than I am," and then putting two stones in his pocket, and taking two in his hand, he jumped into the river on the east side of the pier. Some bystanders, not being willing he should thus mend his situation, got a boat and by exertions took him from the water when nearly exhausted. The unfortunate man insisted on his right to rid himself of his troubles as he pleased, and endeavored again to jump in; but he was secured with ropes, and conducted to jail. It is not known who he is. It is stated that while he was in the water, the persons in the boat pushed him beneath the surface, and the "weary of life" gentleman, apprehending that it was really their intention to drown him, struggled hard and begged most lustily that they would spare him.

### MIRACULOUS ACCIDENT.

On the 6th ult. two horses belonging to Mr. James Gilleland, of this township, were killed by lightning. A young man of the name of Vincent was ploughing with them in a field. The lightning struck a tree which he had just passed, and came down within about a foot of the ground.—The two horses were instantly killed, while the young man behind the plough, and a little boy of Mr. Gilleland's, who were between the tree and the horses, were unhurt.—*Chambersburgh Republican.*

A gentleman who arrived in New York on Saturday evening, informs that the person suspected of having murdered Captain Brooks, of Blooming Grove, on Wednesday week, was overtaken and arrested the same night by his pursuers, and was committed to prison the next morning at Belmont, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. The informant saw the prisoner in the same house where the body of the murdered Brooks lay, but did not learn his name. He was a fine looking young man, about 23 years old, and appeared to be an American; the watch and portmanteau of clothing of Brooks, and about twenty-five dollars in money was found upon him. He was taken about ten o'clock in the evening at a private house, where he had asked for lodgings, stating that he had lost his hat near the place, and wished to stop till morning to find it.

The Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday last says: —There is now in Baltimore, at the City Hall, a patriot of no ordinary distinction, Col. GRENIER, a Frenchman, who came to this country early in the Revolution with Count d'Estaing, and was afterwards Aid-de-camp to General Lafayette. On the General's arrival at New Orleans, when on his late tour through the States, Colonel GRENIER was among the veterans appointed to receive him, and Mr. La Vasseur, in his recently published account of the tour thus speaks of him:—Colonel GRENIER, who having served in the three Revolutions of America, France and Colombia, preserves, at the age of seventy years, the courage and fire of youth."

From the Little Rock (A. T.) Gazette, of June 4.

### FATAL RENCONTRE.

The mortifying and painful duty again devolves upon us, of recording the fact, that our unlucky and ill-fated little town, (already too notorious at home and abroad for such occurrences,) has unfortunately been the scene of another homicide. It took place on Saturday evening last, soon after the execution of the wretched Strickland, in the store of Messrs. Wilson & Stuart, between Gen. EDMUND HOGAN and ANDREW SCOTT, Esq. late a Judge of the Superior Court of the Territory, and resulted in the almost instant death of the former.—Having felt it a duty which we owe to the public, to notice the result of this unfortunate and melancholy occurrence, justice to the living perhaps demands that we should relate some of the circumstances under which it happened. They are briefly these:

Gen. Hogan and Judge Scott met at the above store, in company with a number of other persons, all apparently in good humor. They had been competitors for a seat in the Legislative Council, at the last August election, and the conversation turned on some of the events of that canvass, which produced a few warm words between them. Gen. Hogan asserted something, which was denied by Judge Scott, on which H. repeated the assertion, and remarked that he could prove it. Judge S. replied, in substance, that the assertion was untrue, that it could not be proved, and that any person who made it was a LIAR! This reply was followed by a blow from H. which felled S. to the floor, who, in rising, drew the spear from his cane, and gave H. four stabs in the breast and sides, three of which were mortal. Hogan walked to the door, commenced vomiting blood, and was a corpse in less than ten minutes.

It may not, perhaps, be amiss to remark, that Gen. Hogan was a very large man, weighing considerably upwards of 200 lbs. with strength in proportion to his size, and accustomed to athletic exercises; while Judge Scott is a small man, rather below the middling stature, and unaccustomed to hardy employments or exercises.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday afternoon, has the following account of a result of passion.

An altercation took place yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, at the Maryland Hospital, between Benjamin Johns, Student of Medicine, and Mr. Thurlow, Keeper of the Gate, which eventuated in the death of the latter by a blow inflicted with a fence paling, over the right eye and temple. Every means were used by the medical gentlemen of the Institution to recall the vital spark, but all proved unavailing—he expired almost instantly, after receiving the fatal blow.

From the Village Record.

*Death from the bite of a Rattle Snake.*—In the second week of June a child of Mr. Carpenter, of Northmoreland Luzerne County, Pa. aged about four years, was out at play with his sister, two years older, a few rods from the

house, when the little boy screamed. On looking, the child was attempting to run, and a large snake hanging to his heel, the sister crying for help and attempting to strike it. Before the people could reach the child the reptile had loosened his hold and escaped in the bushes, and the boy fell exhausted. So rapid and deadly was the poison, that the little fellow survived but about thirty hours, although every means was used to save him. The Rattle-snakes are said to be unusually plenty this year. A woman told the writer of this article, that her family had killed eight this season, two of which, she herself had slain in the cow-yard.

From Niles' Weekly Register of Saturday.

The most splendid civic procession, perhaps, ever exhibited in America, took place in this city yesterday, the 4th of July, on the occasion of laying the first or corner stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the most interesting individual now living in the United States. Between fifty and sixty different associations appeared with their banners, cars, and various insignia, all furnished in the most beautiful and appropriate manner. The concourse of spectators, citizens and strangers was exceedingly great.

From the New-York Commercial of Saturday.

### THE CELEBRATION.

The fifty-second Anniversary of our Independence was celebrated in this city, yesterday, with the usual festivities. A fine cool morning contributed to enhance the pleasures of our national holiday. The citizens seemed inclined to avail themselves of the favourable weather, to make excursions; as the processions were more thinly attended than they are in general. The military display was as creditable as usual, and the stranger troops from Philadelphia, acquitted themselves so well as to attract special attention. The rain in the afternoon disappointed those who had anticipated enjoying the sights of the ascension from Niblo's garden, and of the fire works. It was a complete damper to both. We regret most especially that our friend Niblo should have suffered as he did on this occasion; for he was not only disappointed in entertaining the people with the ascent of the splendid balloon on which he had expended a large sum, but was most abominably cheated besides. Finding that it was impossible for Madame Johnson to attempt an ascension, he announced that the money paid at the gate would be returned. In the hurry of the moment he unfortunately did not think of the proper mode of preventing imposition in this matter. Crowds of vagabonds jumped over the fences, and appeared as claimants of the admission fee; and more money was paid than had been received. As Mr. Niblo had, with an honest ambition to please, exerted himself to the utmost on this occasion, we regret the unavoidable failure most exceedingly. A very amusing spectacle was exhibited in the afternoon, which had not been advertised. The shower, which was long and copious, happened most inopportunely, especially for the hearty matrons and buxom lassies who flocked in from the country, as usual, to see the Fourth of July. Of course they were decked out in their gayest attire, their clean white frocks, and hats superbly decorated with clusters of artificial flowers and gaudy ribbons—green, red, yellow and blue by the wholesale. The storm overtook them in the streets, and under the booths, and in the park, and every where. The artificial flowers drooped, and parted with their colours, if not with their sweetness. The rain stole the dyes from the ribbons, and as the gentle currents oozed through the frail texture of their hats, they dripped down upon their frocks, and transformed their muslins into calicoes striped with all the hues of the rainbow.—Being summer, moreover, they were not thickly clad, and their drenched garments adhering to the "mould of form," our streets were constantly filled with models for the statuary—not equalling the symmetry and beauty of the Graces of Canova, to be sure, but giving respectable specimens of the "human form divine," for all that. "Never," says the lively author of the Sketch Book, when describing his houseless and shivering Columbine, in her dripping and tattered theatricals, "never did mortal eyes behold such a draggle-tailed beauty!"

We understand that on Tuesday last there was a turn out of the Irish laborers employed in excavating the ground for the Dry Dock at the Navy Yard, for higher wages. There were about one hundred of them, including some who were induced to join them by threats of personal violence. After making some noise, those who had been intimidated, returned and were permitted to work; the others were denied that privilege. The number of laborers was, however, soon made complete, as there were plenty of applicants for the same price which the others had received, 94 cents per diem.—*Boston Patriot.*

### YOUNG CULPRITS.

We understand there are now in jail, in this town, a half dozen or more of young lads for the crime of petty theft. Some of them are said to belong to respectable families, whose parents would be the last to countenance their children in acts of stealing. While we feel no disposition to palliate, the dishonesty of these young transgressors should not be spared—we mean the unprincipled persons who will buy what the boys steal. Men who will traffic with boys for old iron, copper, and every other article that can be purloined, without requiring evidence that those things were honestly obtained, deserve, in our estimation, imprisonment more than inconsiderate children; for, as long as boys can find a ready market for stolen goods, thefts will be committed.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

### VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

An ingenious tradesman at Falkirk, has discovered a method by which he can mould skins and leather to any shape, and make very elegant light summer hats of sheep skin, weighing two or three ounces, varnished and rendered impervious to wet. He likewise makes them of seal skin with the hair on. Entire dresses, consisting of a jacket and trowsers, have been furnished to various ship's companies, at so low a rate as 15s each.—They are of leather, dressed after a method which renders them impervious to rain, and yet as pliant as a glove.

*St. Augustine, June 18.*—We learn from Black Creek, on the St. John's, that a few days ago, a man of the name of Sinclair, becoming intoxicated, stabbed another named Stafford, so that he instantly died of the wound. A coroner's inquest found a verdict of wilful murder, and Sinclair is now in Jacksonville jail, under that charge.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

### ANOTHER FORGERY.

Some weeks ago a man of respectable connexions, entered the office of another to whom he had long been indebted, and said, "sir, the debt I owe you has long troubled me, and I have always been determined that one day you should be paid. Now I have the endorsement of my uncle for a few hundred dollars, which if you will discount, half the amount I owe may be deducted from the proceeds." The endorsement was good security, but a slight suspicion crossed the gentleman's mind, which induced him to take a little time, in which a comparison was made with signatures known to be genuine. So exact was the resemblance that the suspicion, painful to indulge for a moment, was removed and the negotiation made.—Very recently, and just before maturity of the note, the gentleman received evidence that the endorsement was a forgery, and likewise that other similar notes had been before made and paid at maturity, as this no doubt would be. But he determined, as surely he ought, against his own feelings and the little interest he had at risk; and the matter is now in a way to be settled. The person's name will, of course, be before the public soon.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.

### ANOTHER BRAZILIAN OUTRAGE.

By the brig Norna, arrived here from Rio de Janeiro, letters from Buenos Ayres, to April 20, have been received. The following is an extract from one to a merchant in this place.

"*Buenos Ayres, April* 19, 1828.

"This instant we have received accounts from the Salado, stating that the Brazilian corvette Cassiocca had fallen in with the schr. Amity, Capt. Collins, from Boston, off that port, and BURNT HER, WITH HER CARGO. Such a daring outrage on a neutral vessel, never was committed by any government; and they must pay most dearly for it. Capt. Collins and crew were taken on board the corvette, and, we suppose, carried to Monte Video. We shall see what Com. Biddle will say about this."

Copy of a letter from the consignee of the schr. Charles, dated Fernandina, 8th June, 1828, to Mr. Henry Babad, of this city.

"It is with extreme sorrow I have to communicate to you most dreadful news. The unfortunate capt. Coqum, and all his crew, have been butchered by pirates, within seven leagues of the fort of Xagus, on the very day he sailed, which was the 2d inst. This unfortunate news has just been *officially* communicated to the captain of this port, by the commandant of Marine at Trinidad.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.

A man named LEWIS WALTEMEYER was stabbed in the side, at Bush Hill, on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The wound is believed to be dangerous.

About six o'clock on Wednesday evening last, the scaffolding erected on a house building in Poplar Lane, above Fifth street, gave way, and a man and boy, at work upon it, fell to the ground. They were, however, but slightly hurt.

A similar accident occurred about 8 the same evening, in Coates Street, above Fifth, by which two men suffered considerable injury.

A lad, while fishing from Chesnut street wharf Monday afternoon, in order to save a piece of his line, which had separated, jumped into the river and was drowned.

A building of considerable capacity, is now being erected, and nearly finished, in Old York Road, above Tammany street, (N. L.) which is to be used as a Circus.

The Pennsylvania State Loan of two millions, for the purpose of prosecuting the Canals, &c. was taken by the Bank of Pennsylvania.

On the 27th ult. a child of a Mr. Halstead, of Springport, Cayuga county, New-York, about two years old, having a pair of scissors in its hand, fell, when they penetrated its side, which caused its death almost instantly.

The Anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery, was celebrated in New-York, on Saturday last, by the Free People of Color, who marched in civic procession through Broadway and some other streets, with banners, music, &c.

Christian Sharp, (a colored man,) was tried in Washington, (Pa.) last week for the murder of Robert Carlisle. The verdict of the Jury was "guilty of murder in the first degree," and on Saturday morning last the prisoner was called up, and the Court pronounced upon him the sentence of death.

The 4th of July was celebrated at Hartford, Conn. by the holding of the anniversary of the Sunday schools in that city. The number of scholars was about 1200, who joined in procession, and to whom addresses were delivered at the New Grove, to which they marched from the State House.

The Cincinnati Gazette says—General W. H. Harrison, Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia, has arrived at his place of residence in Ohio. He does not expect to depart for Bogota before autumn.

The Tioga Patriot states that the house of Mr. J. Fish, of Veteran, Tioga county, was struck by lightning on the 23d ultimo, and two persons, a young man and woman, so seriously injured that they were not expected to recover.

A Temperance Association has been formed in Jersey by many of the most respectable members of the Essex Bar; and another by those of Morris county. At the Cincinnati dinner at Trenton, on the 4th inst. a resolution was passed approving of the efforts making to abolish the evil, and banishing ardent spirits on that occasion from the table.

The whole number of deaths last week in New York amounted to 82—of whom 19 were men, 18 women, 24 boys, and 21 girls.

A German of the name of Michael Green, who had for some time been in the habit of bringing wood to Georgetown, S. C. was lately found floating in the river near Conwayborough. He is supposed to have been murdered, as several severe wounds were seen on the body.

It is stated that the brig Martha, arrived at New York, on Wednesday last, from Amsterdam, with 300 pipes of gin, would have saved $6000 on that article alone if she had arrived two days earlier.

In a late botanical excursion to Liberia, 1,600 plants were found, 400 or 500 of which were previously unknown.

The average amount of the public money in the Bank of England last year was £4,000,000.

The first great battle, in the new war, between Russia and Turkey, is expected to be fought at Shumla, at the passes of Mount Haimus, and to be decisive of the fate of Turkey in Europe.

There are four thousand Bible Societies now organized and in operation throughout the world. There are now, in all, two thousand five hundred Bible Societies connected with the British and Foreign.

The Georgia (Augusta) Courier of the 28d ult. says, that on the previous Saturday there were 14 cart and waggon loads of Watermellons in market, which is considered unusually early.

Eight hundred Ancient *Coins*, collected in Greece, Rome, Asia Minor, &c. &c. some of them 3000 years old, are offered for sale at Providence, by Mr. Stoddard.

Two of the family of Briggs, were apprehended in Newport, R. I. on Wednesday last, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the Exeter Bank. On examination, a large sum of the Exeter Bills were found upon them. A messenger was despatched for further information and the Briggs held in custody.

The Saratoga Sentinel of July 1, says the usual warm weather of last week produced an important acquisition to the number of strangers at the Springs. We never before witnessed so many arrivals in one week in the month of June. It was estimated that there were between four and five hundred visitants on Saturday morning, twice as many as were here last year at this time.

The Minor's Journal describes a tree recently discovered in that quarter which was standing erect by the side of a coal vein, and about ten feet below the surface. It was not in a state of petrefaction, but mostly carbonised, though the heart showed something of the wood colour, and even of the fibre.

"*Waverly Novels.*—"In no country," says the Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany, "are the novels of the great author of Waverly read, or, we may rather say studied, with more avidity than in Denmark. We have seen three translations advertised the same day in Copenhagen."

A mutiny took place at the new State Prison at Sing-Sing, N. Y. last Thursday, and before it was quelled two of the prisoners were shot

On the 6th ult. Linsen Perkins of Wilna, Jefferson county, was accidentally shot in the head by his companion, on his return from a hunting expedition, which occasioned his instant death.

One of the Brooklyn, N. Y. steam boats, in attempting to go in Fulton slip on the 5th inst., struck against the west side of the dock, stove in the bow and received other damage. A wagon with produce, two horses and three persons were knocked overboard; the men and one horse were saved, the other horse drowned, and the wagon lost.

The New-Haven (Conn.) Herald says, "as it has been publicly announced that the late President of the Eagle Bank was committed to jail at the suit of the agents of that institution, on a claim of something like 1,500,000 dollars, so it is equally proper to state that he has been discharged and set at liberty, as we understand, on a full and satisfactory compromise with the said agents."

Mademoiselle Sontag is said to have accepted an engagement for Dublin, at the rate of 1000 guineas for three nights' performance at the Dublin Theatre.

A letter from Toulon, May 8, announces as certain, the news of peace between France and the Regency of Algiers.

A late London paper states, that the duke of Buckingham has, at his seat at Avington, a team of Spanish asses, resembling the Zebra in appearance, which are extremely tractable, and take more freely to the collar than any of the native species.

Several instances have occurred recently in Connecticut, of Dairy women dying of the kine pock caught from the cows.

Mr. Andrew Hook, No. 165 Market street, Baltimore, has prepared handkerchiefs from Indian silk, with views of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road elegantly printed on them.

Ohio river 4 feet above low water mark at Pittsburgh July 2, and rising.

Letters from officers of the U. S. ship Delaware, Com. Crane, dated at Port Mahon, 26th of April. All well. They were brought by the Constitution.

Russia has acquired, (by her late Treaty with Persia,) Mount Ararat, where Noah's Ark rested after the flood.

A Beet was recently sold in Charleston market, which measured in circumference two feet six inches.

An emission of spurious bills, purporting to be of the Bank of Monroe, in Michigan, has been attempted to be passed off in Westchester, N. Y. There is no such Bank, as is believed.

Doctor W. F. Cooper of Sempronius, N. Y. has lately taken from the back of Joshua Vanaukin, of that town a tumor, thirty-nine inches in circumference and weighing nineteen pounds four ounces. The operation lasted three and a half minutes. The patient is doing well.

Two black men were most shockingly mangled in attempting to discharge a cannon on the morning of the 4th inst. in Chambersburg, Pa.

One of the most extraordinary instances ever known of the depreciation of property occurred lately in London in the foreign market, in the instance of the shares in the Talpuzahua Mining Company, on which 270*l.* has been paid, and which were sold that day at from 20*s.* to 25*s.* each.

Among the toasts given on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Tremont Hotel, in Boston, was the following:—The public places in Tremont street—a Hotel, a Theatre, two churches and a Burying ground. May we live with temperance in the first, enjoy rational amusement in the second, and be devoutly prepared in the third for the repose which awaits us in the latter.

The Nantucket Enquirer states, that the number of sheep on that island are estimated at twelve thousand, and each fleece to weigh two pounds, which at 25 cents per pound, makes the annual shearing worth six thousand dollars.

A. St. John Baker, Esq. the British Consul General to this country, and his sister, have sailed for England, from New York, on a visit of a few months.

Four persons were drowned last week at Montreal, in attempting to swim—not all at once, but at three several times.

The Ithaca Journal states that Mr. Sargeant Baker was killed instantly by lightning, on the 24th ult. at his residence in Hector. Mr Baker was a revolutionary veteran, and for a number of years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was in his 84th year.

Green Peas, in London, on the 15th of May last, had fallen to the moderate price of two guineas a quart, which, to a tolerably numerous dinner party, would afford a tea spoonfull to each of the guests.

The New Brunswick Courier, states, that on Sunday of last week, as a boat with twelve persons, was returning to Long Reach from Oak Point, where they had been to attend divine service, it shipped a sea near the shore and went down, and, painful to relate, ten persons out of the twelve perished.

The Frederick (Md.) Citizen of Friday, states that eleven instances of sudden death from exposure to heat, and drinking cold water have occurred in that county since the commencement of the present harvest.

By accounts from all parts of the country, it appears that we had an uncommon quantity of rain within the last two months, and that the damage by lightning has been greater than usual this season. The crops in general do not seem, however, to have suffered materially by the weather.

The summer of 1828 will long be remembered for its frequent thunder storms, and the unusual amount of deaths and damage by lightning.


# The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1828.


### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*The Mysterious Fireman* next week. The delay has been unavoidable.

*The Faded Rose* by *Cornelia* is very pretty. We shall be glad to hear more frequently from this correspondent. Though somewhat trite, the sentiments contained in *Home* are just and well expressed. We shall give the article an early place.

*Miracle—A Pun* may be good for aught we know, but we confess ourselves unable to discover its merits.

### THE PRESS.

We publish no political paper; and we have occasion to thank God, that hence we are under no temptations to mingle in the strife which now disgraces the cause of republicanism, and shows so many men unworthy an eminence to which their talents have exalted them. Talents, learning and wealth, are unhappily no safeguard against the allurements of error; and men who have determined on certain results, and great hazards, become more odious and more dangerous, as he possesses talents and learning to effect his purposes by sinister means.

Aside from the *melee* that is more sought by the public press, and possessing all means to view it in its full enormity, man shocked at the debasing uses to which that means of public benefit is prostituted, and sometimes almost fear that the world will find an excuse for the arbitrary interposition of government which has disgraced the policy of a part of Europe. The character of the elders of our land, men who have jeopardized their fortunes, and offered their lives for the common good, is assailed with a recklessness that would be cruelty towards a common culprit. This is bad enough—too bad, indeed; and the country will see with shame the course pursued, when the cause of the evil shall have subsided. But this is not the worst: these men who have thus dared, thus achieved, and now thus suffer, have an inwardly consciousness of great deserving; and while they mourn that they have fallen on evil times, and among evil tongues, that those who are enjoying the consequences of their exertions, they pity and forgive the short-sighted and ungrateful policy of those who are laying deep and broad the foundations of extensive evils, and lessening the chance by taking away the best rewards of generous exertions and disinterested sacrifices in behalf of the common country.

But the worst evil is yet to come. In driving from the stage these men of many virtues, and filling their places with those that will consent to occupy the place which was extensible for goodness. What example are we giving the coming government to follow; or how shall we hope that they shall be good citizens, when the very qualities which are necessary to such a character, constitute the cause for which public confidence is withdrawn! How shall we ask our children to take an ingenuous and manly course in public as in private business, when the wily artifices of the interested and depraved are more acceptable and better rewarded by the mass of those to whom they must look for support if they desire to do them service? How shall we teach them to respect the *liberty* of the press, when its *licentiousness* must be the first characteristic it exhibits? How shall they consider the palladium of their country's safety, when its daily breathings is contagion and death to every object within its influence?

That the present presidential contest has shown more bitterness than any preceding canvass, we are not prepared to say; indeed we do not believe it. The mingling of partisans from the old divisions, the consciousness that each possesses personal friends in the opposite ranks, that in all other questions they have a community of feelings and sentiments, have tended to deprive the present contest of a portion of that personal bitterness that marked the canvass of 1800. But if we are spared that evil, another of a still more pernicious influence is sent to scourge the country; the press is subsidized, direct means of corruption are evident. Presses are established with the avowed purpose of putting up or putting down individuals, without reference to qualification, and without regard to truth. The young are taught to believe, perhaps with some degree of justice, that all the contents of an opposite journal is scandal and falsehood, and the advances which they make on the confidence of their own party, soon convince them that the same is true with reference to the gazettes of their own political creed. We see repeated from day to day, scandals that have been fully refuted. If in the journals of another party, they turn with disgust from the depravity; if in their own, they are taught to understand that the same means are not always open to the refutation that exist for the circulation of the scandal; and while within the immediate circle of its invention it may have been promptly met, yet at a distance it will serve with other similar ingredients to scatter the "hell truth" of their political cauldron. In the influence of such circumstances, it is impossible that good can come to our youth; they must either denounce the press to the instrument of deception in crime, or yielding to its influence, turn demagogues, and minister to the common disease.

Of course we deserve to be considered as friends to the entire liberty of the press; we would not see it abused by any enactment, or subjected to the arbitrary surveillance of an incompetent and prejudiced censorship. But we deplore that morbid appetite which tolerates the abuses of the press; and seems by its increase of vitiation to demand condiments of increased pungency, and consequent capacity for multiplied injuries. The salutary censure of public opinion must be made to operate upon this evil. It must be made evident that those who have to support the press, are not parties to nor pleased with the demoralizing course which it pursues. It must be made manifest, that gentlemen of character and property will not only withdraw their *names* from the list of such vehicles of slander, but they will forbear to contribute *privately* their fifty and hundred dollar notes for the extensive circulation of moral contagion. When such a manifestation of public feeling and of private regard for the general good shall be made, then will the evil be mitigated, and the press, from being the vehicle of moral contagion, shall become the medium of a sensitive influence, and minister directly and powerfully to the support and perpetuation of our republican system.

The *Saturday Morning Herald*, a well conducted miscellany of this city, has become extinct, after a brief existence of about eight months, and is amalgamated with the *Mechanics' Gazette* and *Franklin Herald*, under the title of the *Saturday Bulletin*.

The country papers have been publishing, for some time past, the prospectus of a paper, proposed to be published in this city, to be entitled the "Farmer's Practical Magazine," by *T. C. Clarke*, formerly "*editor and proprietor*" of the Album. There is no probability of that publication being ushered into existence.

### COMMUNICATION.

Having this day had an opportunity of witnessing the effects of *Parker's Panacea*, I am induced to make this known (through the medium of your paper) in order that others may receive benefit also. This was a violent case of *rheumatism* on a young lady about sixteen years of age, who has been under such severe attacks for these two years past, as to make it a thing almost impossible for her to be moved. After using every thing that could be recommended for a disease of that description, together with the advice of two of our most eminent physicians, she was induced to try, as a last resource, Parker's Vegetable Renovating Panacea, from the effects of which she is now able to arise from her bed and walk. AN EYE WITNESS.

From the New York Statesman of Saturday.

☞ *Review of the Market.*—This having been a dull week for transacting business, we omit the usual Review, (from the Daily Advertiser,) there being no very material alteration in prices. [Dealers in Lemons, however, have found a ready sale; and some purchasers have experienced *tight squeezing* to obtain a supply. India Crackers have *gone off* briskly; and *Soap*, no doubt, next week, will be in great demand.]

We learn from the Southern papers that harvesting had commenced—in most places the crops are very abundant and the grain excellent. In North Carolina, rye, corn, and oats, are good, and farmers in all parts of the country say that they never saw cotton look better.

From the New York Journal of Commerce of ye stenlay

### LATE FROM FRANCE.

A letter received at Havre from Lisbon, dated May 5th, says:—

You doubtless heard that the registers intended to receive the subscriptions of all the partisans of absolute power had been left with the municipal authorities. This plan did not succeed to the expectation of the politic courtiers about Don Miguel. It has even been observed that persons who were supposed to be warmly attached to the scheme of usurpation, instead of giving their simple signature to the registers, have on the contrary written upon them the strong expression of their opposition to the absolute system. Many of the street orators, influential with the populace, were unable to express their assent any other way than by making a cross; others wrote, instead of what was expected of them, "*Down with Don Miguel!*" or "*Vive Don Pedro and the Constitution!*" Opinions of this sort did not at all suit the faction; accordingly they decided that henceforward no one shall subscribe the register except under the oversight of a guard selected for the purpose.—The soldiers inscribe their names several times over, without being allowed to add their residence or the name of their regiment. All that is wanted is many names, no matter of what kind, provided the number they want is gained.

The regent presided at the Council of State which was held the 2d of May. Every member who intended to express a bold opinion received, the evening before, an order not to be present. Thus Don Miguel had no opposition to fear, and every thing was carried by acclamation.

Peace seems to be on the eve of taking place with Algiers. It is understood that the negotiations for this purpose were conducted by the Sardinian and Spanish Consuls at Algiers.—France has reason to be pleased with the event, for although the Algerines have not captured above a dozen vessels in the twelve months that the war has lasted, yet it has been a costly war to France, on account of the expense of the blockading squadron, and vessels for convoy duty.

It is said that the private mission to London of the Count d'Ofalia, has relation to a treaty between Spain and the new states of America. It is added that these states have actually offered to pay an annual sum to Spain whenever that power shall acknowledge their independence, and the offer will probably be accepted.

## MARRIED.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. J. J. Janeway, Mr. L. SPANENBERG, of New Orleans, to Miss MARY R. daughter of the late John Primrose, of this city.

On the 7th ult. by the Rev. Geo. C. Potts, Mr. WILLIAM ROBB to Miss HANNAH JOHNSTON.

On the 5th inst. by Lewis D. Belair, Esq. Mr. JOHN FISHER to Miss MARY THOMPSON, both of the County of Philadelphia.

On the 2d inst. at Friends' Meeting house, Pine street, ISAIAH H. WINSLOW, of Westbrook, Maine, to RACHEL F., daughter of Samuel Clement, of Philadelphia.

On the 3d inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. JOSEPH DONALDSON, of this city, to Miss JANE DONALDSON, of Kensington, daughter of the late William T. Donaldson, Esq.

On the 7th inst. in this city, by the Rev. T. Fisk, Mr. WILLIAM H. WARNER, of New York, to Miss ELIZABETH COLLINS, of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, the Rev. JOHN M'CLUSKEY, of West Alexandria, Pa. to Miss LYDIA HALL, of Philadelphia.

On the 8th inst. at Washington, by the Rev. Mr. Johns, JAMES D. GRAHAM, of the U. S. Army, to CHARLOTTE, second daughter of the late R. W. Meade.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chandler, Mr. CHARLES BIRD, to MARGARET DEVIVIE, both of this city.

On the 7th inst. by Mr. J. Sisty, at Camden, Mr. CHARLES SHUTE, to Mrs. MARTHA WATSON, both of Cumberland, N. J.

On the 5th ult. by Mr. J. Sisty, Mr. BURROUGH ELDRIDGE, to Miss REBECCA SOUDER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 8th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Cushman, Mr. SMITH ROCKWELL, to Miss MARGARET GRIFFEE, daughter of Mr. John Griffee, all of Philadelphia.

On the 3d inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, RODNEY FISHER, to ELIZA BELLA, daughter of the late Thomas Callender, Esq. of this city.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. DAVID GARTON, to Miss CATHARINE CLAVEY, both of this city.

On the 3d inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. JACOB W. LEHR, merchant, to Miss ELIZA GRAY GRAVES, daughter of Mr. Basil Graves, all of this city.

On the 2d inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mr. ISAAC SHOTWELL, merchant, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH WEST, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 26th ult., by Dr. James Mitchell, Mr. JOHN E. SMITH, brass founder of this city, to the amiable Miss SUSANNAH HATFIELD, of Trenton, N. J.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. Dunn, of Philadelphia, Mr. PETER RICE, to Miss MARY M'CARROLL, of Chester county, Pa.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Joseph Jaquett, Mr. SAMUEL COUGHLIN, of Jenkintown, Montgomery county, to Miss ELIZA KNISELL, of this city.

## DIED.

On the 6th inst. in the 37th year of his age, THOMAS H. ROBERTS, formerly Merchant of this city.

On the 3d inst. JACOB RIDGWAY, jr. in the 26th year of his age.

Yesterday morning, in the 40th year of her age, after a lingering and painful illness, JANE, wife of John Hoffman.

On the 10th inst. SAMUEL WILLISTON, son of Andrew Lenan, aged 18 years, 8 months and 27 days.

On the 7th inst. Mr. ROBERT HARPELL, in the 83d year of his age.

On the 9th inst. after a lingering illness, which he bore with great fortitude, THEODORE PLUMMER, aged 44 years.

On the 6th inst. Mr. THOMAS B. ROBERTS, aged 37 years.

On the 8th inst. Mr. GEORGE BRINGHURST, jr. aged 24 years.

On the 9th inst. at Camden, N. J. Mrs. MARGARET AGNEW, of this city, aged 73 years.

On the 9th inst. FRANCES JANE, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Eustace.

On the 9th inst. aged 77 years, JACOB WHITEMAN.

On the 26th ult. in Maysville, Ky. ELIZA, infant daughter of William and Mary Ann Rain, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 25 days, all late of the city of Philadelphia.

On the 4th inst. of hepatitis, MARY SHEA, aged 30 years.

On the 7th inst. after a lingering illness, Capt. WILLIAM KEITH WATTSON, aged 33 years.

On the 6th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mr. JAMES YOUNG, aged 66 years.

On the 3d inst. ELIZA FRANCES, infant daughter of John Clinton.

On the 5th inst. Mr. THOMAS JAQUET.

On the 5th inst. at Kennet, Chester county, GRIFFITH EDWARDS, jr.

In the city of Charleston, S. C. aged 93 years, Mr. SOLOMON MOSES, Sen. a native of Amsterdam, but for the last thirty-four years a resident of that city.

In Paris, the Duke DE RIVIERRE, one of the most gallant, virtuous and faithful of the old French school of Nobility, and the constant friend of the Bourbons in adversity and prosperity.

On Tuesday, WILLIAM, infant son of Thomas Johnson, aged 7 months.

On Monday evening last, GEORGE HENRY, son of Mr. A. Black, aged 11 months, 1 week and 2 days.

At Wilmington, Del. on Sunday afternoon, the 29th ult. JOSEPH, infant son of Samuel Harker, Esq.

At Vera Cruz, May 28, Mr. W. WOOD, formerly of Philadelphia, of consumption; June 5th, at Madalina, 12 miles from Vera Cruz, Midshipman THOMAS PORTER, son of Com. D. Porter, of malignant fever, after a short illness.

At Mobile, on the 8th ult. HENRY CARR, of Philadelphia, aged 30 years.

On Monday evening, after a severe illness, Mrs. PHEBE MORGAN, wife of Nicholas Morgan, aged 43 years.

On the 30th ult. at sea, on board the brig Amazon, on his passage from Wilmington, N. C. to this place, PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq. formerly a merchant of Charleston, S.C. He has left a wife and large family of children to lament his loss. As a merchant he was prompt and intelligent, and of sterling integrity.

The Deaths in Philadelphia during the week, were 114, viz: 33 Adults and 82 Children, of which there were 68 under one year of age.

NOTICE.—The Rev. T. Fisk will preach at the Universalist Church in Lombard street, on Sunday evening, upon the subject of *The Salvation of Judas Iscariot.*

*Just Published,*

## THE CASKET, FOR JULY,

EMBELLISHED with Views of Turner's Falls, Lehigh Water Gap, and the Pennsylvania Hospital.

CONTENTS.—Turner's Falls on Connecticut River—The Victim of Love and Pride—Earl of Barrymore—Valley of Andorra—Stanzas for Music—Reigning Sovereign of Turkey—The Convalescent—The Headless Horseman—The Visionary—Bogota—Astrology—Church Wake in Austria—"I Watch for Thee"—Lehigh Water Gap—Pennsylvania Hospital—Stanzas—Life and Adventures of Matthew Bishop—To the Virtuous.

*Biographical Sketches* of Aurangzebe, Menzikoff, Sir Kenelm Digby, Henrietta Sontag and Madame Maintenon.

Dandy Dinmont—Man's Heart—Letter from the Earl of Suffolk—The Follies of Atheism.

*Ladies Cabinet.*

*Wit and Sentiment.*

*School of Flora*—with two Flowers.

*Music.*—"Hay the Bunny Breast-knot," a favourite Scotch Ballad.

Meteorological Observations at Murfreesborough, (Tennessee.)

*Poetry.*—The Power of Love—Widow's Lament—Love's Anticipations—A Friend—Similitudes—To a little Girl—Song—Lines on a Mother weeping over the Grave of her Child—To * * *, of Santa Cruz.

*Puzzler.*—Charades.

Price $2 50 a year—single numbers 25 cents. Each Number contains 48 super royal octavo pages, closely printed on fine type and good paper.

Published monthly, by S. C. ATKINSON,
july 5—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 2d inst. a large bay horse of the following description, with a halter on: he is above 15 hands high, 8 years old, a lump on the left foot, fork joint, some white spots under his belly, and switch tail. Whoever will return said horse to the Subscriber, living in Frankville, on the Ridge Road, 1 mile from the city, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges. HENRY KIRSHNER.

July 12—3t*

## TRIAL OF FRIENDS

*IN PHILADELPHIA.*

THIS day is published, a 2d edition of the above mentioned Trial, with a number of corrections, 144 pages octavo, price 50 cents a copy, or $4 a dozen: the first edition of 2000 was for the sole purpose of supplying subscribers, those there, who were not able to procure the first edition, can now be supplied with the second. July 12—1t

## TO LET,

A STORE in Second street, between Market and Arch streets, well calculated for a Fancy Store, or Ladies' Shoemaker, apply at No. 44 North Second street.

WANTED, to attend in a retail Dry Goods Store, an active lad, who can come well recommended, apply as above. July 12—1t

## BAKER'S

*INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,*

NO. 3 FRANKLIN PLACE, provides Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Hostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Traveling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.

Property to sell or let, entered gratis.

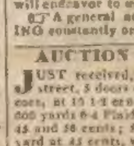
For sale, the time of a good coloured girl, 18 years old, and 13 to serve, lately from Delaware. July 12—4t*

*To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.*

ENNION WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, offers himself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and respectfully solicits your votes in his favor, at the next ensuing general election. 7mo. 8th, 1828—tf

Salem, Allowaystown, Roadstown and
*Bridgetown, to Philadelphia, via*
## R. CRAVEN'S FERRY,

STEAM-BOAT AND STAGES.



THE Steam Boat Baltimore, Capt. Whildin, having been completely rebuilt, with a new Engine and Boilers, on the most improved low pressure principle, has commenced her regular trips as follows: Will leave R. Craven's every day, Sundays excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Philadelphia—and will leave Wharton's Wharf, lower side of Pine street, for R. Craven's, every morning, at 6 o'clock, and land passengers at R. Craven's, at about half past 9 o'clock.

Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the boat from Philadelphia, and passengers will be landed at their own doors, or at either of the hotels in Salem—and passengers going to Philadelphia will be called for at their own doors at half past 12 o'clock, and arrive at the city about half past 5 o'clock, P. M. By this route, persons may leave Philadelphia in the morning, spend several hours in Salem, and return the same afternoon—and persons leaving Salem, may dine at home and arrive in the City before tea time.

During the absence of the Baltimore on her trips to Cape May or elsewhere, the above arrangements will be continued by one of the Baltimore Union Line boats.

The subscriber having been at a great expense repairing his fleet and line during the last season, pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to render this route the most eligible and expeditious, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

All persons wishing to leave the City every day at twelve o'clock will be accommodated by one of the Union Line Boats to Craven's Ferry, where they will, as usual, be accommodated with conveyance to Salem. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Fare from R. Craven's, only ONE DOLLAR.

Passage fare to or from Salem, TWENTY-FIVE cents.

☞ R. Craven still continues his Ferry with an additional number of boats, to convey passengers up and down the river to any place, and for hire, &c.

Horses and Carriages to hire on the shortest notice.

July 12—1t* R. CRAVEN.

## STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber at Point Breeze, on the Darkrest Schuylkill, a SMALL RED HEIFER, with a star in her forehead, tail white about half way up, and white under the belly, between two and three years old from appearance. When taken up, she had a calf about 2 days old.

The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take her away. D. LAFFERTY.

July 12—1t*

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. F. Day and J. F. Schmauss, Glass-Cutters, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th of May, 1828. The business will in future be conducted at the old establishment, by Messrs. Swindell & Daly, who are by agreement to settle all Accounts of the late firm. J. B. SCHMAUSS,
July 12—3t S. P. DALY.

## JOSEPH COBB, TAILOR,

No. 240 MARKET STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the business on his own account.—He returns thanks for the encouragement afforded him, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors.

☞ A general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING constantly on hand. July 12—3t*

### AUCTION GOODS AT 4 PER CENT.

JUST received, at the New Store, No. 46 North Fourth street, 5 doors above Arch, 400 yards fast coloured Calicoes, at 10 1-2 cents per yard, usual retail price 25 cents; 600 yards 6-4 Plaid Gingham, at 37 1-2 cents, usually sold at 44 and 50 cents; 500 yards coloured Canton Crapes by the yard at 42 cents, which every one knows sells at 62 1-2 cents per yard. Just received a large lot of Stone brown and mixed Cotton Home 100 pieces watered belt Ribbon at 12 1-2 cents per Doz, usually sold at 25 cents a Doz; 7-4 Bleached Muslin at

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

*From Sir Thomas More.*

If evils come not, then our fears are vain;
And if they do, fear but augments the pain.

*Epigram.*

When death puts out our flame, the smell will tell,
If we were wax or tallow by the smell.

## APHORISMS.

*Silence.*—Zeno, of all virtues, made his choice of silence; for by it, said he, I hear other men's imperfections, and conceal my own.

*Pride.*—If a proud man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is he keeps his at the same time.—*Dr. Swift.*

*Drunk.*—It is an honour to their (the Spaniards') laws, that a man loses his testimony who can be proved once to have been drunk.—*Sir William Temple's Works.*

*Drink*—Rarely drink but when thou art dry; the smaller the drink the clearer the head, and the cooler the blood, which are great benefits in temper and business.—*Wm. Penn's Works.*

*Custom.*—Pythagoras gave this excellent precept. "Choose always the way that seems best, how rough soever it be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable."—*M. Dacier's Pythagoras.*

## MODESTY.

Behold the daughter of innocence! how beautiful is the suddness of her countenance! how lovely the diffidence of her looks!

Her cheek is dyed with the deep crimson of the rose; her eyes are placid and serene, and the gentleness of her speech is the melting softness of the lute.

Her smiles are as the enlivening rays of the sun; the beauty of her presence as the silver light of the moon.

Her attire is simple; her feet tread with caution, and she feareth to give offence.

The young and the old are enamoured with her sweetness. She carrieth her own commendation.

So becoming is the behaviour of *Modesty!* So lovely among the daughters of women!

## A GAMBLER.

'No,' said an Italian gambler after an intolerable run of ill luck, 'No, thou jade Fortune, thou mayest indeed cause me to *lose* thousands, but I defy thy utmost power to make me *pay* them.'

## GYGES' RING.

It is said of the magical ring of Gyges, that it had an extraordinary power of making the wearer invisible. A person being asked what a man of honour, put in possession of such a ring, would do, replied, 'Just the same as he would do without it.'

## A NICE DISTINCTION.

A husband whose ears were constantly assailed by the unruly tongue of his wife, bore the sound of her incessant alarum with the greatest patience. 'It is very clear,' said one of his friends, 'that you are afraid of your wife.' 'I am not afraid of *her*,' said the husband, 'but of the *noise* she makes.'

Buonaparte, it is well known, was an excellent horseman, and affected to imitate Alexander the Great in his horsemanship and courage, in bestriding whatever was brought to him. On a particular occasion, a fine high-spirited horse, richly caparisoned, was brought to him, said to be a present from a certain prince. Buonaparte, after admiring the beauty, &c. of the animal, was just on the point of mounting him, when, contrary to his invariable custom, he ordered a menial to mount and try him. He did, but before he had gone far, a violent explosion took place in the saddle, and either killed or much maimed the hapless domestic.

Honest industry must always be respectable, and those who affect to despise it, are oftentimes not insensible to its merit. People brought up in idleness, are commonly mischievous, and become a burden to the public; they are loiterers, active in evil, and slothful in that which is good.

## SCHOOL OF FLORA.

NEW SERIES.

No. XIII.

Botanic Name } AQUILECIA CANADENSIS.
English Name } *Scarlet Columbine.*
French Name } *Ancolie Ecarlate.*

This Columbine is also called American or Canadian; it was first found in Canada; but grows all over the United States on hills, mountains, and cold situations, among rocks; it is common near Philadelphia and on the Alleghany mountains. It is one of the prettiest wild blossoms of our country, distinguished by large, bright, splendid and strange blossoms of a dazzling scarlet color, contrasting with the long, yellow stamina that protrude and droop. These blossoms are scentless, but much admired, notwithstanding, for their beauty and singular structure, each flower being formed by five reversed hollow petals shaped like horns.

It has long ago been introduced in the gardens of Europe and America, and is easily cultivated. In gardens it grows sometimes to the size of four or five feet, with a profusion of blossoms; while in its native soil it is a humbler plant. The root being perennial, it lasts many years. The blossoms are vernal and unfold during May and June.

Another species of this genus, the Blue Columbine, is also a favourite in gardens, although less splendid; but it doubles easily, while the double variety of the Scarlet Columbine is rare. This blue kind is the *Aquilegia Vulgaris* of the Botanists, and a native of Europe.

The genus belongs to the Natural tribe of NIGELLACEÆ, a branch of RANUNCULOIDES, and to *Polyandria pentagynia* of Linnæus.

Stems branched and smooth. Leaves sessile, alternate, lacerated, deeply parted, with unequal oblong, divided segments: the whole foliage is glaucous or of a bluish green. The flowers are terminal solitary at the end of the branches, elegantly drooping, formed by five equal and five alternate cornicular petals, blunt at the point, oval at the end or opening, with many unequal, protruding yellow stamina, and five central pistils, becoming five small pods.

It is one of the floral Emblems of War.

## DIFFERENT SPECIES OF TEA

The plants used as tea are as widely separated from each other as the countries themselves are remote. In Mexico and Guatemala the leaves of the *Proralea Glandulosa* are generally used as tea; and in New Grenada, the *Alstonia theæformis* of Mutis, the *Symplocos Alstonia* of Humboldt and Bonpland, affords a tea not inferior to that of China. Further to the north, on the same continent, a very wholesome tea is made from the leaves of the *Gaultheria procumbens* and *Ledum latifolium*. This last is vulgarly called Labrador tea, and its use was, I believe, first made known by the late Sir Joseph Banks. The most famous of all American teas, however, is the tea of Paraguay, of which large quantities are annually exported into Peru, Chili, and the States of Buenos Ayres; and the use of it is so universal in South America, that the inhabitants have always some of this tea ready prepared, whether engaged in occupations at home or in the fields, and no person departs on a journey without being provided with a quantity of the herb. It is made by merely pouring warm water on the leaves, and is sipped, through a silver or glass tube, from a small vessel, called a Mate Pot, which is carried in the hand, or, should the person be on horseback, or engaged in any occupation requiring the use of his hands, it is suspended from the neck by means of a small chain. It is frequently mixed with a little lemon juice, and is used either with or without sugar. European travellers with whom I have conversed, prefer this to any of the teas imported from China. The Paraguay tea is the more remarkable, from its being the produce of a species of holly, a genus hitherto considered as deleterious. It is described and figured under the name of *Ilex Paraguensis*, in an Appendix to the 2d volume of Mr. Lambert's work on the genus *Pinus*, and is noticed by M. Auguste St. Hilaire, in the "Memoires du Muscum," under the name of *Ilex Mate*, and by Drs. Spix and Martius, in their Brazilian Travels, under that of *Ilex Gongonha*. It has an extensive geographical range, being found in the extensive woody regions of Paraguay, watered by the Parana, the Ypane, and Jejui, in the province of the Minas Geraes, and other districts of Brazil; and it appears to have been found in Guiana by M. Martin, as there are numerous specimens in his Herbarium, part of which is in the possession of Mr. Lambert.—We must believe these specimens to have been collected in the mountainous district, otherwise it would be impossible to reconcile the idea of the same plant being found in so different a latitude. The tree is about the size of the orange tree, to which it bears considerable resemblance in its habit and leaves. The flowers are white, disposed in small cymes in the axils of the leaves. They are tetrandous, and are succeeded by scarlet berries, like those of the common holly. The leaves, whether fresh or dried, are destitute of smell; but, on a little warm water being poured upon them, they exhale an agreeable odor. Mr. Lambert has been so fortunate as to obtain a living plant of this highly interesting tree, which is now growing in his collection at Boyton House, Wilts. In New Holland, the leaves of the *Correa alba* make very good tea. The inhabitants of those barren and remote islands denominated the Kurile Isles, in the Sea of Kamtschatka, prepare a tea from an undescribed species of *Pedicularis*, named by Professor Pallas in his Herbarium, now in Mr. Lambert's possession, *Pedicularis Lanata*. It is unnecessary to take notice of all the aromatic herbs of the order *Labiatæ*, used as tea in different countries: my object has been to show that teas are afforded by plants very remotely separated from each other in point of affinity.—But while on the subject of teas, it may be interesting to observe, that the common black Chinese Teas consist chiefly of the old leaves of the *Thea viridis*, mixed with those of the *Camellia Sasanqua* or *oleifera*, and sometimes fragments of the leaves of the *Olea fragrans*; and that the finest teas, whether green or black, appear to be produced by the *Thea Bohea*, the quality and color depending solely on the age of the leaves, and the mode of preparing them. Although I have long attended to the subject, I have never been able to detect, in those teas said to be adulterated, either willow or sloe leaves, or any thing else of British growth. It is probable that the leaves of the species of *Camellia* before mentioned may have been taken for sloe leaves.

## THE MULBERRY AND SILK WORM.

We would remind the friends of this delightful branch of industry, and all who are willing to make the experiment of cultivating the Mulberry and raising the Silk Worm, that it is now the proper time to obtain the seed of the Mulberry. Let the fruit of the Italian or White Mulberry, which is now ripe, be gathered, the seed washed out and dried, and preserved until the proper time for planting. The labor is but trifling, and the Mulberry is as pleasant as any other tree, for ornament or shade. We learn with pleasure, that a number of persons in this county, have turned their attention to this subject, and are making the experiment with a few thousand worms. The attention necessarily required to be bestowed on the worms whilst they are feeding, can easily be performed by females, and would prove not only a pleasant amusement, but if conducted on an extensive scale, highly profitable. It requires little or no expense, and but the labor of three or four weeks for feeding them.

To those who do not wish to take the trouble of manufacturing the silk, a ready market, we believe, can be found at a store in Philadelphia, established expressly on purpose for purchasing the cocoons.

## COCKROACHES.

A respectable professional gentleman informed us yesterday, that he has recently discovered that the spirits of turpentine is an effectual remedy against the depredations of Cockroaches. He recommended to put a little of it upon the shelves or sides of your book cases, bureaus, armoirs or other furniture, in which they take shelter, which may readily be done with a feather, and these troublesome insects will soon quit, not only the furniture but the room. The remedy is simple and easily obtained by every person who wishes it. It is not unpleasant to the smell—soon evaporates, and does no injury to furniture or clothing. This is a valuable discovery, if it proves, in all cases, as effectual as our informant assured us it did in his house.—*Louisiana Ad.*

## DYSPEPSIA.

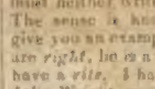
It is melancholy to see the number of the "fair creation" daily augmented, who fall victims to this enemy of sedentary habits. A thousand and one "sovereign remedies" are daily advertised by quacks and apothecaries; but, expensive as they are, we believe little benefit is derived from them. We, however, though not a disciple of Galen, *do know* an "effectual remedy," that is worth all the *nostrums* invented since the flood, and we most cheerfully offer it to the consideration of the ladies *gratis*. Rise at four, and walk two miles at a *quick step*. Do not *saunter*—that is worse, if possible, for the constitution, than no exercise. Follow this one month, and if it don't regulate digestion, restore the spirits, and produce a countenance "blooming as the rose," we'll—give our head for a *foot ball*. The season for rambling is now in perfection—ladies will you try it? Only make it fashionable to rise early, and walk before breakfast, and we shall cease to hear of *dyspeptic affections*.

*Amusement and Literature.*—The following is one of the many amusements of our country editorial friends.—*The Master's written instruction to John Wright to spell write, right.*—I hold a right to write to you, John Wright, that you do not write *write* right when you write it *wright*. You must not write *write*, wright, neither must you write it *right*—nor even should you write it *rite*. To write *write* right, you must write it *write*. If you are a good wright, you will write *write write*, which will be right; so if you wish to write the word *rite* right, you must neither write it wright, write, nor right. The sense is known by spelling right—I will give you an example, John Wright: I *write*, you are *right*, he is a *wright*, we have a *right*, they have a *rite*. I have here spelt it all right. Now John Wright, write *write* right.

## SARATOGA HIGH ROCK SPRING.

There is perhaps no greater natural curiosity in our country than this spring, not only in consequence of the medical qualities of its waters, but also in consequence of the singular properties in those waters to form concretions, by which they have covered themselves with a canopy, open only at the apex, through which they are drawn for use. Notwithstanding the singularity of this rock, and the general curiosity it excites in the visitors to this place, it has been found extremely difficult to preserve it from the attacks of the thoughtless. The proprietor has hitherto taken great pains to prevent those injuries by gentle means, which have proved ineffectual. In order to check any further dilapidations, he thought proper to have recourse to the law, and brought a suit against a citizen, who, in company with two visiters at the Springs, broke off parts of the rock for the purpose of taking specimens. The cause was tried on Friday last before Mr. Justice Warren. The jury, impannelled at the request of the defendant, after a patient investigation, gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff. This verdict has given general satisfaction to the villagers—who feel that their interest is implicated in the protection of that rock from the injuries of those who, regardless of the preservation of so great a curiosity, would break it in pieces to gratify their selfish wishes. The suit therefore should be considered as a public caution.—*Saratoga Sentinel.*


CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK.
THROUGH IN ONE DAY,



THE STEAM BOAT PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Z. W. Dunn, leaves ARCH STREET WHARF every morning, except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, for BURLINGTON, BRISTOL and BORDENTOWN. Passengers for New York take the Coaches at Bordentown, and after a pleasant land carriage of only 34 miles, arrive at WASHINGTON, N. J. where they are met by the STEAMBOAT NEW YORK, Captain Jeffries, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—generally about four o'clock.

FARE THROUGH ONLY $2

N. B. For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Offices, No. 31 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Haswell's City Hotel, No. 8 ARCH STREET, corner of Front street, or of the Captain on board the Boat, at Arch street Wharf.
May 2—tf

SITUATION WANTED.
As an Assistant in a FEMALE SEMINARY, by a Female well qualified to assist in Teaching the necessary branches of English Education.
☞ A Note addressed to C. D. and left at this office, will be attended to. may 19—tf

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM H. C. HIGGS, Clock and Watch maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment from No. 34 Chesnut street, to No. 67 S. Front st. (east side,) where he will continue business as heretofore.
A Marine Chronometer for sale. Also, a good second hand eight day Clock, gold and silver Watches, &c.
july 8—3m

REMOVAL.
THOMAS EARLE,
*Attorney at Law,*
HAS REMOVED TO
NO 60 PHILADELPHIA ARCADE,
East Avenue, in the second story.
WANTED, as above, a LAD from 16 to 18 years of age, to attend the office. June 21—3tros*

SEA BATHING
*AT BEESLEY'S POINT.*
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still occupies the well known Tavern stand at Beesley's Point, in Cape May County, New Jersey, near the Great Egg Harbour River or Bay, which was formerly kept by Thomas Beesley.
This house is situated on one of the pleasantest parts of the Sea Coast, with Fishing, Gunning and Bathing, convenient to the house, perhaps not exceeded by any on the coast. There is the advantage of fine Oysters and Clams on the premises.
This house is large and convenient, and as it respects other accommodations, he wishes them to have the opportunity of judging for themselves.
A Stage leaves the upper side of Market street Ferry, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and arrives at the place on the same day. JOHN ALBERTSON
Beesley's Point, N. J. June 29th, 1826. july 1—2t*

CHARLES K. SERVOSS,
No. 60 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FOURTH door above Arch street, offers for sale, cheap, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of looking glasses, fancy hardware, cutlery, &c. july 8—3t*

COCALICO MILL STONES.
THE Subscribers have for sale the COCALICO MILL STONES, celebrated for grinding Corn, Rye and Plaister; Orders addressed to either of their agents, viz.
BRUNNER & EVANS, Columbia, Pennsylvania:
S. KONIGMACHER, No. 141, Market Street, Philadelphia:
CORNELIUS SMITH, Port Deposite, Maryland:
P. FAHNESTOCK, No. 31, Light Street Wharf Baltimore, or to them; directed to the Ephrata Post Office, Lancaster County Pennsylvania; will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. WM. & JOS. KONIGMACHER.
april 19—1m1y*

VALUABLE MEDICINES.
MR. DAM takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he is the Proprietor of three Recipes, which he has recently purchased of Mr. Rayley, together with numerous testimonies, some of which are attached to the directions for the use of the Medicines.
THE BALM OF EGYPT
Formerly gained great repute for the cure of the Asthma, and all Consumptive complaints; but was always considered a positive cure for the A thma and Whooping Cough; since which time, many articles have been substituted, to what effect, the public are the best judges.
PATTEN'S Celebrated HÆMORRHOIDES
Or Pile Ointment and Ointment. This preparation is known to be a positive cure for the piles, as many of the most respectable persons in Boston can testify, who have been cured after using the medicine a few days. Certificates from them can be seen at Mr. Charles Burrell's, 135 Washington street, and many of the first shops in Boston; but more can be known of Mr. Burrell, as he is agent for the U. S. for a term of years.
ANDERSON'S EYE WATER,
(Not prepared by Anderson who invented the Cough Drops,) is an article which was much celebrated in Paris and London, since which time, others have started and succeeded with Eye Water prepared by themselves, but the proprietor of this Eye Water has good evidence of the just celebrity of this article, as many persons have recently used it with great success in the northern and middle States.
Mr. Dam has all these medicines prepared and put up for his agents, under the particular superintendence of one of the best chemists in Boston. The proprietor has and will have agents in every State of the Union. He has now agents in eight of the States besides Massachusetts: viz. in Portland, Me., Windsor, Vt.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford and New Haven, Conn.; New York City, Albany Troy, Utica, Rochester, Saratoga Springs and Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Philadelphia Penn.; Baltimore, Md., and Boston, Mass. at which last place the proprietor resides. Any orders by letters, post paid, directed to the proprietor, Leader Dam, Daniel Noyes, Market street, or Charles Burrell, 135 Washington street, Boston, will receive immediate attention.
N. B.—The proprietor has particularly instructed all his agents to refund the money to every purchaser of these medicines if they do not give satisfaction upon a fair trial, the purchaser returning the box or bottle, and directions, within a fortnight after the use of the medicine.
CERTIFICATES.
*Boston, May 30, 1826.*—I, the subscriber, of Huntington, in the State of New York, have taken one bot. of "Patten's Pile Ointment and Ointment," which has entirely cured me of the Piles (which I had very badly) in five days; and I should recommend and advise every person who has that troublesome complaint, to make use of the above remedy, which I consider a positive cure. (Signed)
SOLOMON KETCHAM, Jr.
*Boston, Nov. 29, 1825.*—This is to certify that I have used Patten's celebrated Pile Electuary, and was cured by the use of it in one week, after being afflicted more than twenty years. (Signed) REUBEN BEMIS.
CREAM OF AMBER,
For removing pimples, spots freckles and all eruptions of the skin, gradually producing a soft, clear, and beautiful complexion. As a remedy for Scrofula and Salt Rheum its merits stand unrivalled. The fullest reliance may be placed upon the efficacy of the Cream of Amber in all the cases above mentioned. It not only renders the skin beautifully soft, smooth, and clear; but by perseverance in its application, it promotes the free and uninterrupted exercise of those functions of the skin which are necessary to health, and the attainment and preservation of a beautiful complexion.
All of the above medicines are for sale wholesale and retail, by ISAAC THOMPSON,
N. W. corner of Second and Market streets.
And resailed by appointment by E. B. Garrigues, N. W. corner of Sixth and Market streets; by Wm. Marriott, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch streets; and by George Guest N. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.
jun 10—6m*

IMPERIAL.

THIS PLEASANT, COOLING and WHOLESOME Beverage is manufactured at the S. W. corner of Chesnut and Second streets, by WM. BURTON.
It will be found very agreeable and refreshing to families or parties, and is particularly recommended to the Steamboats for the accommodation of the ladies.—N. B. Porter, Ale, and Cider, of first quality, as usual, for Exportation or Home Consumption. June 24—3t

JACOB W. M'CURDY,
*LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE,*
No. 173 Arch street, second door above Fifth
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he constantly keeps a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all colours and descriptions, of his own manufacture, and particularly the French shape, which, by having great experience in making, he is enabled to assure those who may favour him with their orders, that he can make to any pattern. He has also a constant supply of shoes, which he can sell as low as they can be purchased in this city, to suit those who wish to purchase cheap, and which he can warrant as being made of the best materials. June 28 3mo

NOTICE.
WILLIAM WIDDIFIELD having taken his son WILLIAM A. WIDDIFIELD, and WILLIAM S. LOWER, into partnership with him, in the Hardware line, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of WIDDIFIELD & Co. at the old stand, No. 41 North Third street, where they solicit the favours of his former customers and the public in general.
WM. WIDDIFIELD.
WM. A. WIDDIFIELD.
WM. S. LOWER.
Philadelphia, 7 mo. 1, 1826. July 1—3t

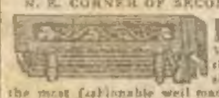
HOME MANUFACTURERS.
"The man who makes a beneficial discovery, or who introduces a new and useful art or employment, is entitled to a greater proportion of gratitude and praise than he who conquers a nation.
I HAVE been led to repeat this remark of a profound politician, by the recent examination of an extensive establishment in Penn street, for the manufacture of Fur Caps, &c. lately put into operation by the Messrs. Sylvester & Co. of our city. These enterprising young men, with their partner, Mr. Isaacson, by the various operations of preparing the skins, dressing and dyeing them, and the making them into Hats, Caps, &c. give employment to about one hundred persons, male and female.
I cannot attempt to describe the different processes through which the Seal and other skins pass before they are offered to the public for sale—but certainly few would imagine that the raw, coarse material presented to view in Penn street, could, by human ingenuity, be altered into the fine, soft, and beautiful variegated skin exhibited in the room at No. 19 South Third street.
The order, method, and neatness of the establishment and the care taken to preserve the health and to secure from contamination the morals of the persons employed, do great credit to the firm.
I sincerely hope that the enterprising young men who have introduced a most useful manufactory among us, and who afford the means of procuring food and clothing to so great a number of both sexes, may meet with the encouragement and complete success which they so justly merit
DOMESTIC.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.
SOTTER, No. 6 South Third street, up stairs, keeps constantly on hand, at the manufacturer's prices, a supply of
Writing Paper, from $2 50 to $3 per ream.
Letter Paper of various qualities, $2 50 to $5
Printing Paper—Medium, Royal, Supercroyal, Imperial, Columbian, and Double Medium, from $2 75 to $7 per ream; together with a great variety of Hanging, Wrapping, Lottery Ticket, Folio Post, Map, Bank Note, and other Papers, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.
Also, a constant supply of Standard SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, at the most reduced prices.
June 28—tf

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,
No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 6 Decatur street, to No. 20 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.
June 21—tf MIERS BUSCH.

REMEDY FOR THE FILES.
THE Subscriber is in possession of an infallible remedy for that distressing disease called the Piles. Nothing short of the importunity of numbers who have been completely cured by him, has overcome his reluctance to publish this article, with the view of informing the afflicted where they can obtain a certain and safe remedy for this complaint, which may be classed among the most distressing that "flesh is heir to." The subscriber informs the public, that by calling on his agents, they can see certificates which he believes will be satisfactory.
JNO. DITCHETT,
143 William street, New York.
Mr. John Ditchett.—Sir: I offer you my thanks, and consider it a duty incumbent on me, to desire and advise you, for the benefit of the afflicted, publicly to make known to the world your "Spanish specific," and I give this certificate to inform them that I was severely afflicted for 14 years, and in that time employed many doctors, but to no purpose; and was in September, 1824, I heard of your Specific, and by only using one bottle am completely cured.
JOHN WHITE, Branch pilot, Ann street.
N. B. My agents in Philadelphia are, Mr. Wm. Biddle, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race street.
H. A. Bock & Son 946 North Front street.
Edwin T. Scott, 61 North Eighth street. June 14—3mo

BARTLESON & HARMER,
N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,



HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENITIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb1—tf

MR. THOMAS BROWN
RETURNS his thanks to the Public for their liberal patronage of him, and respectfully acquaints them that he has taken Mr. Nicholas Harris, jun. into partnership, and will in future continue the business of *Ladies' Shoemaker*, at the old stand, No. 154 Spruce street, and also that they have taken the store No. 10 MARKET STREET, where they intend keeping a constant supply of Boots, Shoes, &c. for men and women, which they will dispose of on the most moderate terms, either wholesale or retail.
June 11, 1826. THOMAS BROWN,
june 21—3t NICHOLAS HARRIS, jun.

ŒCONOMICAL SEA BATHING.
THE subscriber announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and elsewhere, that he still keeps the Boarding House on Tucker's Island, situate between the Old and New Inlets to Little Egg Harbour Bay, about 7 miles from Tuckerton, and 3 from the "Philadelphia Company Bathing House," on Long Beach; where, to the advantages of situation, will be added his utmost exertions for the comfort and accommodation of those who may honor him with a visit, for the improvement of Health, or for aquatic Recreation.—The house is to undergo repairs, and the water, by sinking the well, has been greatly improved. The situation of the house is "admirable, and the *surf* unrivalled," from its being so much nearer to the house than any of the neighbouring *surfs*; *its perfect safety for females*, owing to the gentle advance of the breakers, (arrested in their progress by an outer bar,) and the gradual declivity of the strand.—There is, near the house, a pool of water, much *safer than the ocean*, from which rheumatic persons have derived the greatest benefit; a supply of it will be furnished, *at the house*, to those who may desire it. This place is "unrivalled" on other accounts; its local position, between the two inlets, renders it greatly superior to other places for Fishing and Fowling, and affords greater facilities for getting to sea on fishing parties; here too are daily opportunities for passages to New York. From the Piazza is a full view of the "great & mighty ocean, dashing with its sheets."
"The wave behind impels the wave before,
Wide rolling, foaming high, and tumbling to the shore."
A good Sail Boat with an experienced Pilot, will be kept in readiness for pleasure excursions to the Long Beach Boarding House and elsewhere, or for the accommodation of Gentlemen on sporting parties, GRATIS; and a Surf Dearborn for the convenience of Invalids.—A supply of superior Oysters are now in readiness; the first quality of Liquors will be furnished from Philadelphia; and, in other respects, the house shall be supplied with the best the bay and neighborhood will afford.
BOARDING & LODGING REDUCED TO FOUR DOLLARS PER WEEK.
A share of public patronage would be duly appreciated by
JOHN H. MULLINER.
N. B.—For stage conveyance apply at Market street Ferries.—*Tuckerton, N. J. June 21, 1826.* June 14—tf

SEA BATHING.

PHILADELPHIA and TUCKERTON ACCOMMODATION STAGE.
The Subscribers take the liberty to inform the public, that they intend running a Stage between Philadelphia and Tuckerton, to commence on Monday, the 26th day of June, and continue throughout the BATHING SEASON, as follows, viz:
Leaves Mr. Reeves' Ferry, upper side of Market street, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and passing through Haddonfield and Longacoming, (a much better route than has been usually driven, on account of the distance and the quality of the roads,) arrive in Tuckerton about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, where are excellent public accommodations, and boats will be in readiness to convey passengers to the several BEACHES.
Returning, leaves Tuckerton on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, about 4 o'clock, and by the same route arrive at the Ferry of Isaiah Toy, Esq. in Camden, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In fact, it is anticipated that the passage can be made in EIGHT HOURS, as the Proprietors intend putting four changes of horses on the road.
Mr. Norcross, an experienced horseman, will constantly attend the Stage.
Fare through $2 50. The usual allowance of Baggage.
For Seats, apply at Reeves' Ferry, Philadelphia, Esquire Toy's, Camden, and Horst Slaght's, in Tuckerton.
URIAH NORCROSS,
JOEL M. RODINE
Camden, N. J. June 21, 1826. june 27—2t

BOOTS AT $2 50 ONLY.
THE Subscriber has just received a small invoice of Gentlemen's very superior Copper nailed Boots, which he will retail at Two Dollars and fifty Cents.
ALSO, Youth's Boots at $1 87, with a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common shoes, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at moderate prices.
SAMUEL D. BREED,
may 9—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.
FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 78 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, housepost, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all sizes and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, Tin plates in boxes, Block Tin, Lead Solder, Wire of all sizes, Borax, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.
Old metals bought or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.
8000 Lbs. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 45 lbs. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to
BARTLESON & HARMER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

UNITED STATES MAIL STAGE.
From Philadelphia to Lancaster, via Valley Forge, Kimberton, Yellow Springs, Morgantown, Churchtown, and New Holland, leaves Philadelphia (Union Hotel, Yankuhkik's, No. 244 Market street,) every 3d 13th, and 23d day of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrives in Lancaster in the evening of the same days.
Returning—leaves Lancaster (Wm Cooper's Hotel) every 4th, 14th, and 24th day of the week, at 6 o'clock, A. M. arrives in Philadelphia in the afternoon.
The whole line will be run with four horse teams.
Fare four dollars.
Way passengers 12½ cents a mile.
Baggage at the owner's risk april 11—3m

REMOVAL.
P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 119, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
march 18—6m*



Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,
NO. 138 MARKET STREET,
A few Doors above Fourth street.
VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Corset Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—1yr

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.
THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Laffecteur, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 14—6mo

DR. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.
DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Klett's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 14—6mo

DR. JONES' UNIVERSAL SYRUP.
THIS valuable decoction was first discovered by Dr. Jones, and administered by him in the practice for eight years, and proved to have a wonderful effect; four years of that time the subscriber had the making of that Syrup, entirely in his care, and in consequence of the decease of Dr. Jones, the subscriber is encouraged (through the great success it met with) to continue its sale, and any person calling on him can have satisfactory references in any case, respecting the cure of any disease. This Syrup has been happily used, and can be recommended for the cure of the following complaints, with some alterations according to the disease, viz: Old Standing Chronics and Scrofula, Bilious, Ague and Fever, Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, Gout, Debilitation, Asthma, Cancer, King's Evils, Mesential Complaints, and the approaching Consumption, which appears in the following manner: a pain in the breast and back, and occasionally a pain in the head, and if a early application be made I can insure a cure, but if neglected would in many instances prove fatal. The Syrup is innocent in all its operations, and may be used with safety in all complaints, and without restraint from diet; is a gentle purgative, and does not require a long trial, for one bottle will give satisfaction as to its effects, it has a tendency to reduce fever, and brace the nerves of the system at the same time. To be had at the corner of Shippen and Third streets, price $2 50, per bottle and powders. THOMAS W. WEBB,
feb 9—eowtm Successor to Dr. Jones.

NEW LINE OF MAIL STAGES
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE,

WILL commence running on Monday, the 29th inst. to leave Clement's Hotel, Indian Queen, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M. passing by Darby, Gibbon's Tavern, Providence Meeting House, Black Horse, Wrangle Town, Log Town, Concord Meeting House, Chadsford, Kennet Square, New London ✕ Roads, Brick Meeting House, Port Deposit Bridge and Belle Air. Passengers will lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the following day. The stages will leave Barr's Hotel, Light street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Philadelphia at two o'clock, P. M. on the following day, passing through a highly improved and interesting country—good teams and careful drivers will be provided, and every attention paid to the accommodation of passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Fare through $4 50.
june 14—tf

J. S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1yr

CHARCOAL.
THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings as and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.
nov 2—1yr

SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

THE PULMEL, a specific remedy for the Consumption, and nothing else, was discovered by a medical gentleman of Philadelphia. It never fails when properly prescribed, with suitable diet and regimen, to relieve in all cases, and to cure in eight cases out of ten. It is a chemical compound of vegetable substances, and highly sedative, protean, deobstruent, diaphoretic, tonic, healing, &c. It is susceptible of many officinal forms, operating by internal use and inhalation. It has been found available in the five stages of consumption, and wherever the patients have not been prostrated beyond help by a debilitating course of remedies.
The Syrup of Pulmel for internal use, and the Balsam of Pulmel for inhalation, have been prepared with printed directions. They sell for $1 the bottle, with 25 per cent. discount on wholesale. A spoonful forms a dose. They are safe and pleasant preparations.
It is contemplated to prepare this year several other combinations of PULMEL, such as Powders, Sugar, Lozenges, Lotion, Wine, &c. of PULMEL; which with the sold at $3 for 100 doses, with a liberal discount on wholesale. The price of the Syrup and Balsam will then be regulated at the same price.
Applications for peculiar preparations of the PULMEL to suit peculiar cases will be duly attended to. Medical consultations on these cases are furnished in writing, with ample directions on diet and vehicles, upon a medical statement of the case, and a fee of $10.
Orders and Communications received by S. C. ATKINSON, Office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.
may 17—tf

SEA BATHING.
THE subscriber having taken that large and convenient establishment on Long Beach, N. J. known by the name of the "MANSION OF HEALTH," informs those who may wish to favour him with their company the ensuing season, that he has provided himself with every necessary accommodation, to ensure the comfort, and gratify the taste of his visitors. To the invalid in pursuit of health—to the followers of pleasure—to the man of business who wishes to retire from the cares and bustle of more active life—in short to all who wish a week of calm retirement, and indulge in quiet and innocent amusements, he flatters himself the "Mansion of Health" will present attractions surpassed by few of the numerous summer retreats, opened for the reception and accommodation of the fashionable world. He will only add, that nothing shall be wanting on his part in assiduity and attention to the pleasure and accommodation of his visiters, to secure a continuation of the extensive patronage the establishment has hitherto preserved. New and superior boats for fowling, sea and bay fishing, sailing for pleasure, &c. are added to the establishment; and also saddle horses and a carriage, for those who wish to ride to and from the sea, and otherwise.—Price of board, $3 per week.
K. BUTTERWORTH
A Regular Line of STAGES will commence running from Philadelphia to the "Mansion of Health" on the 28th of June instant, to leave Arch street Ferry every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at half past 4 o'clock,